INSURANCE
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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 223 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

FATE OF CAROLINA COASTAL TOWNS

Huge Majority For Khare's Amendment

Unexpected Developments In Companies' Bill Debate

GOVT. AND OFFICIALS REMAIN NEUTRAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: September 18.

Strange and unexpected developments took place when the Assembly resumed the consideration of the Companies Bill this morning. Owing to the failure to reach an agreement, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai did not press his amendment to the Clause fixing the number of Directors to be elected by the Shareholders.

The President, therefore, put Dr. Khare's amendment to vote, which was pressed to a division and was carried by 45 votes against 19. The European Group and many members of the Official Bloc and the Nominated Group remained neutral. Among the 19, who voted against the amendment were members of the Government, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Mr. G. H. Spence, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir H. P. Mody, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji and Mr. Matin Chowdhary.

RETIREMENT IN ROTATION.

Dr. Khare's amendment provides that not less than two-thirds the number of Directors shall be persons whose period is liable to determination by retirement in rotation and that the section should not apply to a company incorporated before the commencement of the Act, where, by virtue of the Articles of Association, the number of such directors falls below two-thirds of the proportion.

The next amendment of Dr. Khare which provided that every new company shall have at least half the total number of Directors Indians was, however, defeated by a large majority of 57 votes against 45, though the mover commended that it was a modest proposal of a modest person.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

During the question hour Sir Frank Noyce announced the Payment of Wages Act may be brought into effect early in 1937.

Sir M. Zafrulla Khan was pressed by Mr. N. M. Joshi to accept the suggestion for the appointment of Cocoanut Cess Committee but the Commerce Member declined saying that, it was for the industry itself to make such suggestions. He, however, promised to announce the Government's decision soon on the general question of relief to coccanut industry.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

There was hearty laughter when Babu Sri Prakash asked the Commerce Member: "Is Government making provision in the intermediate class for a passenger of the proportions of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed."

Dr. Ziauddin also asked: "Will passengers be charged according to weight?"

Sir M. Zafrullah replied that he hoped Mr. Kabiruddin would never travel in the intermediate class.

Proceedings In Detail

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

In the Legislative Assembly, today, Sir Henry Craik, replying to Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar's question said that Mr. G. H. Spence, Legislative Secretary, was at present performing the duties of Secretary to the Executive Council in addition to his duties and received Rs. 300 monthly allowance, for the extra work. Government had no intention of abolishing the post, but the question whether the present arrangement be continued or a wholetime officer be appointed as Secretary to the Executive Council would be decided later.

"DUFFERIN."

Sir Mohd. Zafrullah, answering Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's question, said that since the establishment of the training ship "Dufferin" 181 cadets had completed training and taken their passing out certificates. Of these fifty-nine Cadets obtained their certificates of competency after completing their sea training as apprentices. If these 59 ex-cadets, 37 had been employed as officers in the mercantile marine while thirteen others had found employment elsewhere.

Mr. Gadgil suggested that contracts for the carriage of sea mails should contain a condition for the employment of the "Dufferin" cadets.

NO FORCE BUT PERSUASION.

The Commerce Member said that Government had come to the conclusion that unless they modified the financial implication of the contracts, they could not force the British India Steam Navigation Company to employ a certain number of cadets, but they would try to persuade the company to give employment as far as reasonable.

COMPANIES BILL DEBATE.

The House continuing discussion on the Companies Bill divided on an amendment "that in clause 37 of the Bill for proposed sub-section (2) of section 83-B the following be substituted:—(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Articles of a Company other than a private company, not less than two-thirds of the whole number of directors shall be persons whose period of office is liable to determination at any time by retirement of directors in rotation, provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to a company incorporated before the commencement of the Indian Companies Amendment Act, 1936, where by virtue of the Articles of the Company the number of directors whose period of office liable to determination at any time by retirement of directors in rotation falls below two-thirds of the proportion mentioned in this section."

CONFUSION PREVAILS.

There was some confusion at the time of voting, the European group and some officials remaining neutral.

The next division was taken on the amendment of Dr. Khare suggesting a provision in clause 37 of the Bill that every company registered after the commencement of the new Act shall have at least half the total number of directors Indians, whether appointed or elected.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

Sir N. N. Sircar opposed the motion pointing out that the qualification for directorship was the possession of a certain number of shares and if such share-holders were non-Indians then the suggestion was unworkable.

Prof. Ranga contended that every company must have an adequate number of shares belonging to Indians and quoted the external capital committees report.

KHARE'S AMENDMENT LOST

Dr. Khare's amendment was re-

(Continued on Page 10.)

ANEY SPEAKS OUT

Tells "Democrats" He Will Have No Truck With Anti-Congressmen

UNITY TALKS AGAIN

POONA, September 18.

Following Mr. Aney's letter of resignation, conversations have been revived here between Mr. N. C. Kelkar, leader of the "Democrats" and Mr. Deo, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, with a view to presenting a united front during the coming elections.

SUPPORT TO SESSION.

It is understood that Mr. Kelkar has enrolled himself as a member of the Congress Reception Committee and has assured them of his support to the Congress session.

He is reported to have stated that, whatever the election issues, the Congress session was a different matter as the session was being held in Maharashtra after many years and it must be supported. He and his friends would be prepared to do their best in the matter.

R. C. TO MEET.

Mr. Deo with other Congress workers left for Faizpur this afternoon to attend the Reception Committee meeting being held there to-morrow.—A.P.

DEO-KELKAR PARLEYS RESUMED

"United Front" Move In Maharashtra

POONA, September 18.

It is understood that, following Mr. Aney's resignation of the presidentship, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party is being called immediately to consider the situation. A conference of the general body of the Democratic Party may also be convened.

It is understood that in his letter of resignation,—which Mr. Aney expressly wished to be kept confidential,—Mr. Aney reviewed the happenings during the Working Committee meeting and the campaign against Congress workers by the Party's organ. Mr. Aney, it is said, states he is unable to go on with the anti-Congress group in the Party which has asserted itself.

He adds that he is trying to negotiate a settlement with the Congress such as would be in the best interests of the country. He might fail, but that was no consideration and he must do his best. —A.P.

Hurricane Works Havoc

ENORMOUS WAVE SWEEPS ISLAND

Inhabitants Flee Inland In Panic

RALEGH (North Carolina), September 18.

Widespread havoc is feared owing to a hundred miles per hour hurricane sweeping down from the Atlantic on several hundred miles of coastline in North Carolina and Virginia.

Hundreds are evacuating the summer resorts, where houses are being hastily barricaded, camps abandoned and hundreds of inhabitants fleeing inland.

Coastguards, naval vessels, Red Cross Units and police have been warned to stand by ready for the arrival of the hurricane. Ships in the neighbourhood are being battered by giant seas.—

Ships In Distress

A special cable from New York states:—

As a result of hurricane communications with many towns have been cut. An enormous wave is reported to have swept Ocracoke island in North Carolina. The fate of 400 inhabitants is not known. Two vessels sent out "S.O.S." that an American freighter "Elalmirante" is disabled 60 miles south of Cape Hatteras in the so-called graveyard of the Atlantic and "Chesapeake" a lightship off Cape Henry slipped anchors.

Coastguard cutters are rushing to their rescue in terrific seas. **Reuter.**

NO REMISSION TO M. N. ROY

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 18.

It is understood that the Government have refused to grant further remission to Mr. M. N. Roy, Communist Prisoner, who is undergoing his term of imprisonment in the local jail.

Mr. Roy would not, therefore, be released before November 20, the day on which his term normally expires.—United Press.

ANSWER THIS CHALLENGE

Congress President's Call For United Action In Coming Elections

AN AMAZING CIRCULAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

I understand that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is taking a serious view of Government's attitude towards the Congress in the election campaign. The latest attempt of Court of Wards in U. P. to influence the course of election in favour of certain type of candidates who will support landlords' interests in these provinces, has created a great deal of sensation.

The Court of Wards, I understand, have issued a circular letter to District Officers making certain significant enquiries about candidates who are standing for election to the legislatures. The Court of Wards desire to know the special leanings of candidates, the name of Congress candidates and non-Congress candidates, the number of votes in the constituencies over which the Court of Wards have control. When the Court of Wards receive these lists, they will choose candidates whom they will support and issue instructions about the manner in which that support should be given.

This circular, is regarded by the Congress leaders as a counterblast to Congress efforts in the elections. I understand that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expects the country to give a clear answer to this countermove and he thinks that the only way to give the answer is to sink all differences and "line up with the Congress."

JAWAHAR'S FILM SPEECH

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who wrote to the Government of Bombay to reconsider their decision in regard to the banning of the Film, entitled "Jawaharlal's Message to India" in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, gives a speech on "Socialism," has received the following reply from the Government of Bombay:—

"With reference to your application, I am directed to state that the Governor-in-Council agrees with the Bombay Board of Film Censors that the Film, "Jawaharlal's Message to India" is not suitable for public exhibition, and therefore sees no reason to interfere with the decision refusing to certify it."—United Press.

Rs. 3 Lakhs Needed For Immediate Relief

MAYOR'S REPORT ON FAMINE

Condition Still Acute In Eight Districts, He Says

"Over a greater part of the Presidency, the earlier crops have largely failed and that the recent rains have only partially improved the situation. In a matter where human life and the preservation of the agricultural wealth of the country is concerned, delay might be dangerous and the delay might come too late."

Distress In 8 Districts

This is the conclusion reached by the Mayor of Bombay as a result of his inquiries in the famine conditions in the Presidency. In the report he presented to his Committee on Friday, the Mayor discusses the conditions in the various districts and is convinced that in at least eight districts the condition is acute and they stand in immediate need of help.

Agriculturist Helpless

"The later rains have relieved the scarcity of water in some places, but for some months, the difficulties of fodder will remain. While the prices of foodstuffs have not gone up everywhere, the failure of the Khariff crops has left the agriculturists without any credit."

Rs. 3 Lakhs Needed

The Mayor declares: "For the districts where either famine or scarcity prevails a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is called for to relieve the distress among men and cattle and for water supply."

GOVT. DOESN'T TAKE SERIOUS VIEW OF SITUATION

A meeting of the Mayor's Famine Relief Committee was held in the Mayor's Room on the 18th September 1936. In pursuance of the decision of the Committee arrived at its meeting held on the 9th September 1936, the Mayor presented to the Committee his report regarding the agricultural situation in the various parts of the Presidency owing to the failure or shortage of rainfall this year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FORMED.

After discussion the report of the Mayor was adopted and the following resolution appointing an Executive Committee was passed:

"That an Executive Committee consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen is hereby appointed to consider and adopt such measures of relief as may be necessary for relieving distress in the affected areas and to issue a public appeal for funds; that pending the issue of the appeal the public be requested to send donations to the Committee; and the Editors of Newspapers be requested also to open their columns for receiving and announcing donations:—

Chairman Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay.

Hon. Secretaries: (1) Mr. R. P. Masani, (2) Mrs. Jayasri Raiji and (3) Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

Hon. Treasurers: (1) Mr. A. McCulloch; (2) Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt.; (3) Mr. A. G. Gray; and (4) Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

Members: (1) Mr. Behram N. Karanjia; (2) Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai; (3) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; (4) Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; (5) Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla; (6) Mrs. R. S. Captain; (7) Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji; (8) Mrs. Hansa Mehta; (9) Mrs. Francis Low; (10) Mrs. Perin B. Captain; (11) Mrs. Urmila Mehta; (12) Mr. Francis Low; (13) Mr. B. G. Horniman; (14) Mr. S. A. Brelvi; (15) Mr. V. D. Govindjee; (16) Mr. M. I. Rowjee; (17) Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Kt.; (18) Mr. Devidas Madhavji; (19) Mrs. Rasikmani Desai; (20) Bachuben D. Thackar; (21) Dr. Mrs. Malinibai D. Sukthankar; (22) Mrs. Maneklal Premchand;

(Continued on Page 10.)

Rebel Citadel Blown Sky High

Mines Explode Alcazar

BLOW TO MORALE OF INSURGENTS

MADRID: Sept. 18.

The insurgent relief column, after a forced march throughout the night, were still 14 miles from Alcazar, when the whole Citadel was blown sky high this morning.

The civil population, encamped a mile and a half away, watched the explosion. The besieged insurgents gallantly awaited their fate occasionally making desperate sallies in hope of preventing the miners putting their plot into execution.

The blowing up of Alcazar is the culmination of one of the biggest struggles of the Civil War. From the point of view of the insurgents' morale, its fall is considered to be a worse blow than would be the fall of Oviedo and Huesca, while from the military view-point its importance lies in the fact that it dominates the best road to Madrid as also to Alicante, Valencia and Railline. Whoever controls Toledo controls the main outlet to the sea—a vital factor in the defence of Madrid most of whose food supplies come via this route. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

EDEN'S NOTE TO LOCARNO POWERS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Eden has handed a Note to the representatives of other Locarno Powers. The Note will not be published, but it is understood that it expresses the British desire for a general settlement and makes no specific mention of Russia. It restates in more concrete form the British views as expounded in the recent communique.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND ABYSSINIA.

GENEVA, September 18.

The League Council opened today its 93rd session. The proceedings were formal. It is understood that the Credentials Committee will find that the Ethiopian Government does not fulfil the conditions laid down in the Covenant and there is little doubt that the majority of the Assembly will endorse the recommendation, thus clearing the path for the readmission of Italy. Meanwhile, the Spanish delegate, the Foreign Minister Delvayo, has protested vigorously to M. Delbos regarding Portugal's alleged continued violations of neutrality in the civil war. M. Delbos agreed that the Portuguese attitude is inadmissible and intolerable.—Reuter.

CITY FATHERS FALL OUT

Trouble In Trichy Meeting Leads To Blows; Police Help Sought

TRICHINOPOLY, September 18.

Pandemonium prevailed at a meeting of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council held last night to elect members to the various committees.

Trouble arose on some minor points and, it is alelged, hot words were exchanged between members. This soon was followed by exchange of blows, it is alleged, and a large crowd collected outside the Council Hall. The situation took an ugly turn when shoes were hurled into the Council Hall which fell down near the chair of the President.

Police were requisitioned before whose arrival, however, calm was restored.

It will be recalled that the Council refused a few days back permission to the leader of the Congress Party in the Council to move an urgent resolution for presenting an address to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—An educated, beautiful Brahman lady, preferably Nagar, for a young man, highly educated and well employed in Education. No. sub-caste restriction. Write to Box No. 6946 c/o. "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Accountants, G.D.A. or B.Com. Stenographers, Lady-doctor, Qualified Nurses. Apply G. M. Dalal, 14 Hammam Street, Rajabahadur Mansions, Fort, (6967).

Wanted—Unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. 6964.

Wanted one L.C.P. & S. for Panthavada Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer. Palanpur State. (3959).

Wanted an experienced Resident Medical Officer, also a qualified Hindoo Nurse for the Bhatia General Hospital, Mathew Road. Apply to the Honorary Secretary with testimonials till 27th instant. (6960).

Wanted immediately for about a year four Works Supervisors for setting out and supervising construction of outdoor switching stations at Khopoli, Bhira and Bombay. Experience in surveying, levelling and R.C.C. work and erection of fabricated steel structures essential. Apply to Box No. 3957, with copies of testimonials and salary expected before 26th instant. (3957).

Wanted a cashier for trading concern. Security in Cash Rs. 500 essential. Apply stating salary to Box No. 6953, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Inspectors, Liberal Commission, royalty and Bonus. Opportunity to earn Rs. 300 p.m. General Relief Association, Ltd., Lahore. (6950).

Wanted immediately for overseas a qualified Mechanical Engineer with the experience of running Crude Oil Engines as also having knowledge of Electric Dynamo Sets; and having experience of Grain and Sugar Crushing Mills preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms, Box No. 3948, "Bombay Chronicle".

Eastern National Bank Ltd, requires Matrics for 10 posts of Special Managers on Rs. 80|- p.m. Apply with Ans. 4 stamps to Branch Manager, Kharipole, Nadiad. 6945.

Experienced Boiler Erector wanted. Only persons with vast experience in erecting Water Tube Boilers independently need apply to Box No. 6944, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for up-country an experienced Surveyor, knowing surveying, levelling, estimating, planning, etc., apply with testimonials, Box No. 3938. "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Local Self-Government Service. "L. S. G. D." Diploma Classes under joint auspices of Bombay Government commence at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, 20th October. Apply Prospectus Gratis, Local Self-Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (3935)

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner. Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6880).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted by Industrial concern Partner with rupees 2,000. Guaranteed monthly profits. No Agents. Apply Box 6958, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

Wanted Bankers for business connections with Estate Managers Firm for granting loans on Properties in Bombay. Interested please communicate: Box No. 6959, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling and canvassing Agents all over India, Burma and Ceylon to sell and canvas our products on high commission and remunerative terms. For particulars. Apply sharp with As. 2 postage stamps. Simco Chemical Works, 201|1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 6965.

Wanted—Agents to secure orders for our attractive calendars easy terms. No security required. Apply National Calendar Mfg., Co., 3|1, Baranashi Ghose, 2nd Lane, Calcutta. (6894)

Wanted energetic, influential agents canvassing silk cloth, hosiery goods. Terms liberal. Cash security essential. Apply Seth B. M. Madan Gopal and Co. (Regd.) Ludhiana. (6951).

Wanted energetic and influential agents and canvassers in every town of Gujrat and Kathiawar, on liberal terms with renewal commission. Apply: Branch Managers, the Provincial Union Ass. Ltd., 19 Bank St., Fort, Bombay. (6948).

WELL BORING.

Water? Water? Water? Tube well (boring work) with guarantee of sweet water, write, The Star Tube Well Engineering Co.; 107, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3. (6961).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

118. TAILORING

Wanted:—A few well educated pupils by the Pioneer and Veteran Tailoring Teacher of 46 years Indian and European experience. Rao's Tailoring College, Saibhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. Branch: Station Road, Santa Cruz. (6876).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Ask for High Class Fancy Frocks, Saries and Holdalls to Modern Industries, Post Box 971, Bombay. (6956).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 36329 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 98758/67 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Buchee Dhanjibhoy Dorabji Gilder and Ardeshir Dunjibhoy Dorabji Gilder has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 19-9-36.

6962.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for one Share No. 130717 of the Bundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dosabhai Bhagwanji Shukla has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

DOSABHAI BHAGWANJI SHUKLA,
Parekh Street, Morvi.
6963.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

WARNING.

In continuation of our notice published dated the 5-9-36 we are again compelled to inform our consumers owing to misleading advertisements for our Irani Assafoetida. We challenge that no one except us have the right to import the same direct from Iran.

For facilities and benefit of our customers we have already noted in our advertisement of the 5-9-36.

M. M. T. AFSHAR,
283, Frere Road,
President, The Iran Assafoetida Syndicate.

3964.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the partnership between BHIKALAL RAMJI & P. M. MISTRY carried on in the name of Bhikhalal P. Mistry & Co., is DISSOLVED from 31-8-36. Anyone dealing in the name of the said firm hereafter will do so at his own risk.

BHIKHALAL RAMJI,
P. M. MISTRY.

3941.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that B. F. GOMES has contracted with our client the purchaser for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, inheritance, residence, use, trust, gift, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims (if any) and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land together with trees standing thereon, admeasuring about 1 acre and 29 gunthas that is about 8,349 sq. yards or thereabouts and situate, lying and being at Juhu in Registration Sub-District of Bombay known as Chir bearing Survey No. 14, Hissa No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by Public Road on or towards the North by plot bearing Survey No. 10 on or towards the East by two plots bearing Nos. 12 and 13 and on or towards the South by a small public passage and behind that by plot bearing Nos. 15 and 16.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1936.

NATVARLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3963.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1543 of 1930.

SURAJMAL SHIVNARAYEN & ors. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHAGCHAND JERAMDAS and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Consent Decree, Absolute for Sale, dated 23rd June, 1931 and Order dated 19th April, 1933 and Judge's Order, dated 10th July, 1936, the Commissioner for taking accounts, High Court, Bombay, will put up for Sale in 2 lots by Public Auction at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 28th September, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following properties with Ginning and Pressing Factories, Machinery, plants and other appurtenances:

LOT NO I.

Property, situate at Tarkheda, Amraoti, admeasuring 6 Acres and 32 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 46 and assessed by the Amraoti Municipality under Nos. 120 to 132.

LOT NO. II.

Property, situate at Dattapur, Dhamangaum, admeasuring 26 Acres and 8 Gunthas and bearing Survey No. 19.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1936.

(Sd.) E. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

3955.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. PIRIM INDIA, LTD., are the sole and absolute owners of the Trade Mark "PIRIM," used in connection with Metal Pictures and Portraits in Relief in Metal. The said Trade Mark has been duly registered. Any infringement of the said Trade Mark will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1936.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU & NANDLAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Pirim India, Ltd.

3954.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ZOHRABAI, widow of Husein Bedawala and Abdul Rehman Abdulla, both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title, and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

Description of the Property:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 97 (ninety-seven) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3851 and Cadastral Survey No. 1204 of Byculla Division together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 195 and Street No. 101 all which premises are situate at Huzaria Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and which premises are bounded as follows: On or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Huzaria Street on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mia and, on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Razak.

Bombay, dated 18th day of September, 1936.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3968

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR, of Andheri Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in, to, or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant plot of land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, Village Danda, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 863.5 square yards or thereabouts and marked as plot No. 65 L and being a portion of Final Plot No. 65 of Scheme No. IV of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the land belonging to N. N. Iyengar, on the West by the proposed 40 feet Road called Gazdar Road, on the South by the Plot No. 65 K belonging to the Vendor and on the East by the plot No. 65 B, belonging to V. V. Phedane.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1936.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3956.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' OUTSTANDINGS IN BOMBAY, ETC.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Dewsey Bhanji Ramji and Bhimji Ramdas traded as Bhanji Ramji and Co; at Holi Chakla Bombay, the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvents in the unrecovered outstandings in Bombay etc. will be sold on MONDAY, 28th September, 1936, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms at 122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT LENTIN COURT, STRAND RD., APOLLO BUNDER, ON SUNDAY THE 27TH INSTANT AT 10-30 IN THE MORNING.

The property of Mr. A. N. J. Harrison, Chief Auditor, B. B. & C. I. Rly., consisting of aluminium coloured dining room suite, Chesterfield suite and drawing room furniture, green painted bed room suites, wooden writing bureaus, kitchen and other household articles.

Will be on view two days previous to sale. Catalogues from the auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co. of complete Bungalow furniture, Figurewood Zunda Cabinet, Paris Safe, 72 inches English Safe, Milner Safe, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, Remington portable Typewriter, Sofa Cabinet, A. C. Fans, Chandeliers, Bronze Figures, Wardrobes, Dining table Chairs, Side Board, etc.

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Established 7th September, 1906
Head Office.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange Shaikh Memon Street, (Bombay); Bandra (Near Bombay), Colaba (Cusrow Baug), Malabar Hill 3/4, Hughes Road, Kalbadevi Road (Corner of Picket Road), Bombay; Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad (Station Branch); Calcutta, Calcutta (Bara Bazar); Poona, Poona City; Nagpur City; Rajkot; Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,04,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at ¼ per cent. per annum. Interests on balances in excess of 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in account for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED.
Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

N. Y. K. LINE

Passage Rates from Bombay

		SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE T'st. £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN T'st £
Colombo		7-0	5-0	12-12	9-0
Singapore		19-0	12-0	30-0	18-0
Hongkong		26-0	17-0	46-16	30-0
Shanghai		30-0	19-0	50- 0	30-0
Kobe		35-0	22-0	50- 0	30-0
Yokohama		36-0	23-0	50- 0	30-0
1st	A			69-0	64-0
	B			66-0	61-0
	C			54-0	49-0
	D			49-0	44-0
2nd	A			44-0	40-0
	B			34-0	30-0
	C			31-0	27-0

Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application.

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo

		London £	M'Seilles £
1st	A	69-0	64-0
	B	66-0	61-0
	C	54-0	49-0
	D	49-0	44-0
2nd	A	44-0	40-0
	B	34-0	30-0
	C	31-0	27-0

Reduced 3rd class Students' Rates from Colombo to Europe on application.

For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—

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MASTER BASHIR

as Wamaq, the true and faithful love sacrificing throne, power, pomp for love, and bearing untold hardships and even giving up his life.

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Entirely technicolor scenes of

DANCES

by lovely damsels

MELODIOUS SONGS

The tomb splitting in two to take the beloved lovers to Heaven escorted by fairies.

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great RURAL Picture
has successfully and vividly portrayed.
Savkari Pash
shows the beauties and woes of Rural India.
Directed by
BABURAO PAINTER
The greatest cine-craftsman India is proud of
starring:
Vishnupant Aundhkar
IT'S NOW IN ITS
6th GLORIOUS WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and holidays.

2nd Triumphant Week
Ranjit's
Sensational Hit
Lahari Lala
A Jayant Desa Production
Starring:
Madhuri
and
E. Billimoria
Now Shown amidst unique appreciation and unprecedented rush of spectators
AT
WEST END
TALKIES

SABITADEVI
WINS HEARTS OF
MALES
and
FEMALES
Alike
IN
SAGAR'S
SOCIAL
SMASH
JIVANLATA
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GLORIOUS
SIXTH WEEK
AT BEST
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IMPERIAL
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At your favourite Theatre
PLAZA
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
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3rd GLORIOUS WEEK
METRO MOVIETONE'S
Maiden Social Picture
A GIRL FROM LAHORE
Saturday and Sunday
2-15 p.m.
DAILY 5, 8, 10-45 p.m.
NOVELTY
TALKIES
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

Coming?
The Melody lingers when
MUKHTAR BEGAM
SINGS
HEAR HER divine voice
and
SEE HER in a vital performance
IN
PREM-KI-AG
Written by the mighty pen of Aga Sahib Jabbar
MUKHTAR MOVIETONE'S powerful Production
WATCH FOR THE THEATRE

World War On War

Victim Of Nazism For Nobel Prize

(From Nofrontier News Service). August 4.

Oslo—Carl von Ossietzky is still in a German concentration camp, but that only gives additional impetus to the world-wide drive to confer upon him the Nobel Prize for Peace. Last year the endorsing groups were so numerous that the Nazis openly threatened the Norwegians in order to keep the prize from this champion of peace. No peace prize was awarded.

INTERNATIONAL ENDORSEMENT

This year the candidacy of this former editor of the "Weltbuehne" is again being urged round the world. In the United States the W.I.L. and other peace groups have endorsed it. In Belgium Ossietzky's supporters include high government officials such as Huysman, Henrik de Man, and Vandervelde. In Denmark and Great Britain prominent members of parliament are supporting the German editor. In France, 130 Deputies, Senators and university leaders head the endorsers, including Henri Guernut, Marcel Cachin, Pierre Cot, Paul Faure. Longuet, Leon Perrier, Henri Torres, Victor Basch, Leon Brunsvig, Levy-Bruehl, Marc Sangnier, and Andre Philip.

In Norway, the peace societies were joined by the Norwegian Labour Party in supporting Ossietzky. In Switzerland, endorsement came from 125 Deputies, including all political parties and religions. In Sweden peace and women's organisations together with 49 Deputies joined the movement. Czechoslovakia produced 60 endorsements including 55 members of parliament and 5 university professors.

This is but a fraction of the organizations and leaders in various countries who are backing the victim of Nazi persecution for the distinguished Nobel award. Their number is constantly on the increase.

Money For Philippine Conscription

Washington—As reported in NNS (July 14, 1936) the Philippine Government is counting heavily on moneys from the United States to pay for its military programme. One fund of dollars 26,600,000 has now been made available, through a decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

This sizeable sum had been collected by the U. S. Government in processing taxes on coconut oil. Haskins Brothers Company of Omaha, soap manufacturers, and other soap firms, brought suit to enjoin the Secretary of the Treasury from turning over this tax-money to the Philippine Government on the plea that it is illegal for this Government to collect taxes for the benefit of another country. The Haskins company tried to recover dollars 160,379 in taxes collected from it between May 10, 1934 and December 31, 1935. The Court of Appeals upheld a decision of the District Supreme Court dismissing the suit of the soap company.

The basis of the dismissal was the contention that the suit was "in effect a suit against the United States," which had not consented to being sued. Other remedies were suggested to the company. If no further action ensues, General MacArthur will have ample funds for initiating his military plans in the Philippines.

MAKING GAS MASKS ATTRACTIVE

London—The British Industries Fair recently held at Olympia was a cause of deep disappointment to a certain gas mask manufacturer. Rearmament is in full swing accompanied by recurrent war scares. A rush of gas mask buying was expected. One exhibitor displayed "an attempt to make gas masks attractive". It was a mask in flesh-tinted rubber with a snout like a human nose, and goggles the size of spectacles. But there seemed to be an extraordinary amount of sales resistance. "Women tried it on", confessed the exhibitor, 'but none has bought one'.

DUTCH FLIER A WAR RESISTER

Amsterdam—A. Viruly, a pilot in the Netherlands—Java air service, has refused war-time military service. All Dutch Air pilots are reserve officers and subject to war service. But Viruly did not relish that fact. His vivid imagination told him about the savagery of air and gas warfare and he determined to have none of it.

Accordingly he wrote an article in "De Groene Amsterdammer" (Oct. 19, 1935) in which he gave vent to his convictions. It seemed sheer madness, he declared, for politics to forget the developments of modern science. Here he was, flying across one frontier after the other with the greatest of ease, carrying passengers of all nationalities, and yet politics remained nationalist and militarist and these very means of internationalism, such as the airplane, were to be used in cruel destruction of life and property, of combatant and non-combatant. "My fatherland is dearer to me than any other country", he said, yet he could not agree to serve as flier in war and wreak havoc from the air.

This article was widely noticed. The Minister of War went into action and demanded of Viruly that he state publicly in "Der Groene Amsterdammer" whether he would serve in war or not. The flier's reply made on April 22, 1936, left no doubt as to his attitude. "I cannot make myself available for any military purpose in time of war", he declared, 'but I am ready to take over other civilian service as specified in the law of July 13, 1923."

This incident has attracted wide attention in the Netherlands and the Dutch peace societies have reprinted Viruly's statements and spread them everywhere.

A VETERAN'S PEACE PLAN

New York—Colonel Arthur W. Little, former commander of the Fifteenth 'Hell Fighters', has a very simple formula for ending war. Before entering a war, he proposes, the matter must be decided by a national referendum. Each voter must sign his ballot. Each affirmative vote for war is also a pledge of enlistment, or, if the voter for war is unavailable for military service, the vote constitute a pledge of half of his or her fortune for war uses. Under such conditions, he holds, the "no's" would win easily.

How To Cure The League

SOVIET PRESCRIPTION

(BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, September 1. (By Air Mail.)

In reply to a letter from Mr. Avenal, the Secretary General of the League of Nations, as to what measures the USSR Government considers necessary for the purpose of improving the application of the principles of the Covenant, Mr. Litvinov, the USSR Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has sent a scheme consisting of 11 clauses, which can be briefly summarized as follows:

"(1) In the event of war against any of the members of the League of Nations the Council should be convened not later than within three days from the day the Secretary-General has been informed of this.

(2) Within three days of the moment it has been convened, the Council is obliged to adopt a decision on the question as to whether the conditions warranting the application of Article 16 of the Covenant are present.

(3) From the moment that Council states the presence of conditions warranting application of Article 16, the State having resort to war is "ipso facto" to be regarded as being in a state of war with all members of the League of Nations, and the measures (sanctions) having the object of insuring respect for the commitments of the Covenant are to be regarded as due for application.

(4) The application of military sanctions is carried out by States that are signatories to the agreements on mutual assistance due for application in the given case, and also by States wishing to act in accordance with.

(5) Non-adoption by the Council of a decision indicated in clause 2 does not affect the immediate application by the States participating in agreements on mutual assistance of their commitments of assistance under the conditions indicated in these agreements.

(6) The States participating in agreements on mutual assistance due for application in the given case have the right to adopt all preparatory measures necessary for bringing their armed forces into a state of readiness to offer resistance in accordance with these agreements, from the moment the Secretary-General is informed, according to clause 1 of a war against a member of the League of Nations.

(7) Member States of the League will not regard as acts of aggression actions carried out in the form of military sanctions either by participants in agreements on mutual assistance or by other members of the League on the basis of clause 4.

(8) The Council decides by a majority vote the question of applying measures indicated in paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 16 of the Covenant, of their nature, extent and the period of application, such decision being obligatory for all members of the League of Nations.

(9) Any member of the League declining to participate in economic and financial sanctions may be subjected to measures of tariff and trade discrimination by other members of the League.

(10) Members of the League are obliged immediately after the present resolution (Protocol) goes into effect, to pass all constitutional enactments required according to their domestic constitutional organization, in order to ensure in advance the timely adoption by them of measures likely to be decided on in the sphere of economic and financial sanctions.

(11) Agreements on mutual assistance between States interested in security in definite regions are admitted as additional guarantee of security within the framework of the Covenant.

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It would cost you only Annas 8 a day; cheaper than a doctor's pre scription and yet more reliable and more efficacious. You will soon see for yourself what benefits you derive—far better health than ever before, perfect immunity against any danger of Heart-failure, Nervous Breakdown, Neurasthenia, Mental and Physical Weakness, Premature Old Age and Loss of Vitality.

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LORD MAYOR OF BERLIN RECEIVES SARKAR

Discusses Possibilities Of Economic And Cultural Relationship Between India And Germany

BERLIN, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, a leading businessman of India, came to Berlin on the 4th September and was received at the station by the representative of the Foreign Office on behalf of the German Government, by the Managing Director of the Orient-Varein on behalf of the big industrial and financial concerns of Germany and also by the representative of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Sarkar during his brief stay here was very busy meeting prominent officials of the Government and industrialists of Berlin. Some responsible representatives of big industrial and financial concerns came to meet Mr. Sarkar here from Munich and Frankfurt.

Mr. Sarkar was met by Dr. Koppen, head of the Organisation of German Industry, Herr Quittmann, head of the Organisation of German machine builders, Herr Rangwert, Chief of the Organisation for the export of German cars, Director Mediger of the German Steel Trust, Dr. Heggemann, Chief of the Organisation for German Railways. Many interesting discussions took place about the extension of Indo-German business relationship. Every industrial and trade organisation seemed to be very enthusiastic and keen for extension of business with India on a reciprocal basis.

INDO-GERMAN TRADE.

Many important members of the German Ministries are away on holidays, but those who are in Berlin gave every assistance to Mr. Sarkar in understanding the various phases of economic activities of the present National Socialistic State.

Mr. Sarkar was received by Muller at his office and interesting discussions took place about the process by which the gap between the relative price levels of agricultural and industrial products has been closed. An officer of the Department, Dr. Ackermann, explained to Mr. Sarkar the measures they have taken of market regulations and price control which have so far been very successful. Matters relating to the agricultural credit, hereditary farm law, new formation of peasantries, settlements etc., have been fully discussed. Ministerialrat Muller deputed an English speaking officer, Herr Carl Fuss, to interpret the discussion between Mr. Sarkar, Herr Muller and Dr. Ackermann.

Mr. Sarkar was also met by Consul Ulrich, Chief of the Foreign Trade Organisation, who explained the various functional structures of the foreign trade organisation of Germany under the new regime, how the whole country has been divided into regional groups and how all people connected with such trade have been brought under the control of the one organisation. There was discussion about the discrepancies of the foreign trade statistics maintained by the Government of India and that of German Government relating to German and Indian export and import trade respectively. How the whole organisation works and how the details of the market positions of every country are kept, was explained and shown to Mr. Sarkar.

EXCHANGE CONTROL.

Mr. Sarkar also was at the Department of Economics. Baron von Susskind and Herr Haupt discussed with Mr. Sarkar the various matters regarding exchange control, present currency system in the German state and why such control was absolutely necessary and how it is working at the present time. Mr. Sarkar also met the representatives of the Foreign and Propaganda Department. Mr. Sarkar was received in the Foreign Office by Geheimrat Pilger and Dr. Weber.

MAYOR'S RECEPTION.

Mr. Sarkar was invited by the Lord Mayor of Berlin, Burgermeister Maretzki, to the Central Municipal Building. He was received there by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the Citizens of Berlin. The Lord Mayor expressed a keen interest in fostering cultural and economic relationship between India and Germany. He said that Germany holds a very high opinion about Indian culture, and he personally was a great admirer of Bhagavat Geeta, which he reads regularly. He sent his greetings to the Citizens of Calcutta through Mr. Sarkar.

Mr. Sarkar said there is some common bond between Indians and Germans, as the Germans are proud of the word 'Aryan.' India has also been the reservoir of a vast Aryan outflow, and the Swastika is a symbol familiar in India. The Indians also owe a deep debt of gratitude to German scholars like Max Muller, who did wonderful work by revealing and popularising the treasures of Indian ancient literature and civilisation, and before the war, many students of Indian research used to look up to German leaders for inspiration. So, when a cultured German and a cultured Indian meet, they feel they are not strangers and he was convinced that thoughtful men would discover more of the bonds of affinity that could be made to develop between the two countries.—United Press.

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Now staying at Arya Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
For a short time.
Time 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.
T. No. 23136.
Room No. 11.

Adviser To Indian Students In England

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

"United Press' understands that for two years a part-time Accommodation Officer will be appointed for advising Indian students regarding their residence in Great Britain.

Miss C. H. Bose, M.A., now employed as Educational Officer in the Office of the High Commissioner has been selected for the post.—United Press.

The Amraoti branch of the All India Licentiates' Medical Association has, at a recent meeting, supported the scheme regarding the establishment of a Board of Indian Medicine, as proposed by Vaidya Bhushan Hirlekar Shastri.

Selections For To-day's Races

Bushboos And Burgess Should Be Doubled

(By "Senex")

The following are the selections for the Fifth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held to-day:—

1st Race.—
DAME de COEUR IV .. 1
WAGON HILL .. 2
AQUILA .. 3

2nd Race.—
TAJ SHAMAMA .. 1
AMIRULMULK .. 2
ADVOCATE .. 3

3rd Race.—
KILFINANE .. 1
ACHIEVE .. 2
PUMPKIN PIE .. 3

4th Race.—
CORCY .. 1
BEDSOCKS .. 2
VIJAYAKUMAR II .. 3

5th Race.—
TIGER TIM .. 1
LEICESTER LADY .. 2
FOLLOW ME .. 3

6th Race.—
BUSHBOOS .. 1
FIERY FACE .. 2
GOLDEN CROWN .. 3

7th Race.—
FLINTY .. 1
MAYCOCK .. 2
NATBAY .. 3

8th Race.—
BURGESS .. 1
VIOLENCE .. 2
MONEY ORDER .. 3

Daily Double
KILFINANE & BUSHBOOS

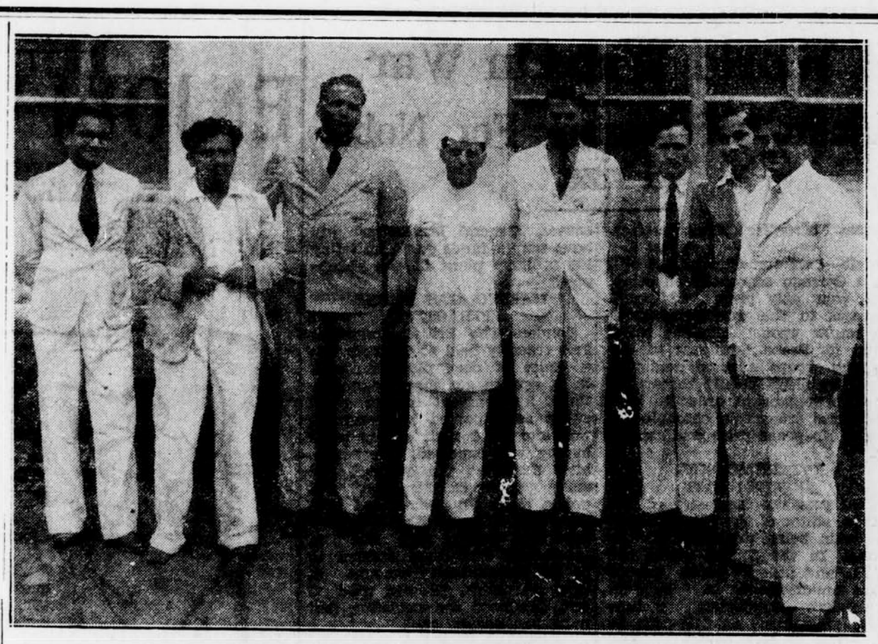
Daily Treble
TIGER TIM, FLINTY
BURGESS

BRIGHT WEATHER IN POONA

POONA, Sept. 18.

The Secretary of the Royal Western India Turf Club wires as follows:

"Bright, sunny weather prevails"



Mr. K. F. Nariman, ex-Mayor of Bombay, recently paid a visit to the Film City at Tardeo. He is here seen in the centre with Mr. S. A. Fazalbhoy, Managing Director of Film City on his left.

Sir Homi Mehta, Indian Employers' Delegate to the last session of the International Labour Conference, returned from Geneva on Thursday.

The Maharaja of Dharampur (2nd from right), accompanied by his family, returned by the mail boat after a tour over the Continent.

G. B. COMBINED BEATS BOW BAZAAR

Exciting Water Polo Match In Bombay

Exciting Water-Polo was witnessed at the Golwalla Brother's Victoria Bath in the Aquatic Sports held on Thursday, when the G. B. combined beat the Bow Bazaar Bayam Samity (Calcutta) by 5 goals to 2.

In the 50 yards Free style Swimming Race Sahoo and Pesi M. Bharucha, the competitors, finished at a dead-heat in 26 seconds.

THE TEAMS.

G. B. COMBINED:—A. N. Desai: A. N. Toddywala, K. D. Kapadia (Capt.) J. P. Kapadia, P. M. Bharucha K. Nyalchand, F. B. Poonjiajee.

CALCUTTA:—G. Dey; N. Ghose, B. Ghose, J. Das; H. Choudhary, G. H. Das (Capt.), N. G. Das.

AMERICAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

GARDEN CITY, Sept 17.

In the Quarter Finals of the American Amateur Golf Championships Mclean beat Riddell 3 and 1, Goodman beat Billows 2 and 1, Fischer beat Martin 6 and 4, Voigt beat Campbell 4 and 3.—Reuter.

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Air Route Between Baghdad And Cairo

Question Of Discharging Indians In Railway Service Before Iraq Govt.

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Bagdad will be connected with Cairo by a new civil air route via Damascus.

The Bank Misr (Egypt) has undertaken this enterprise owing to heavy demands from the public proceeding to Bagdad throughout the year. They, it is reported, are not able to avail of the continental air services.

It may be mentioned here that more than 10,000 people are going to and from Cairo, Bagdad and Damascus throughout the year. It is believed that this new route by air will be very useful for those wishing to go to Bagdad through Beyrout, Haifa, Port Said and Alexandria.

These air planes flying from Cairo will maintain connections with the Empire, Dutch, French and other air lines in Beyrout, Alexandria and Port Said.

2,089 PRISONERS RELEASED.

The official gazette of the Government of Egypt announces that the total number of political prisoners released as a result of the declaration of political amnesty in Egypt is 2,089. Some of these prisoners who have also been fined will get back their fine amounts which total £2,169.

The Chambers of Commerce in Egypt are considering the possibility of finding a market for her products in India, Iraq, Arabia and the near East countries.

A new office for the purpose of carrying on the necessary investigations, propaganda and other methods of securing the best demands for Egypt's products, has been opened in Cairo.

A doctor, a professor and another person have been arrested in the city of Burosa by the Police authorities of Istanbul.

These three persons have been charged, it is alleged, with carrying on Bolshevik propaganda.

INDIANS IN IRAQ RY. SERVICE TO BE DISCHARGED.

The Iraq Railways Company having handed over the affairs of the Company to the Government of Iraq, the Railway Department of the Government are very busy preparing statements to consider the question of discharging all the Indians in the services of the Railway, in Iraq, very shortly.

The posts falling vacant by these discharged Indians will be filled up by Iraqis.

The Official Gazette of Egypt publishes the exchange of congratulatory official messages between H. M. King Farouq, H. M. King Edward and the Council of Regency, Egypt, regarding the success of the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Other messages of congratulation between H. M. King Zaher Shah of Afghanistan and H. M. King Farouq regarding the celebration of "Independence Day" of Afghanistan, are also announced.

Mr. Maho-Uddin Rahied, the new Turkish Ambassador for Hedjaz arrived in Jedda. He will proceed to Mecca to take charge of the new office before the King Ibn Saud when he returns from Reyaz City.

SYRIA'S TRADE PACT WITH JAPAN.

The Republican Government of Syria has entered into a commercial agreement with Japan by which Syria has agreed to give Japan some facilities in matters of trade.

Three American parties have arrived in Beyrout to carry on excavations of archaeological interest.

The Government of Iraq has sent a group of students to Holland to carry on studies in animal husbandry and dairy farming.

The French Government has approved of the Syrian proposal to release some political prisoners in consequence of the new agreement which has been entered into recently.

CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN POWERS.

It was reported regarding the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty that a Conference will be held in Cairo to consider the question of the Concessions when all the representatives of those foreign powers enjoying the benefit of Concessions will attend.

Some prominent leaders of the Wafd Party represented to the Prime Minister Nahas Pasha that it will be long before they could arrive at any constructive conclusion by holding the Conference in Egypt. No doubt, representatives of all foreign powers will attend and discuss the question fully, but enormous delay in bringing into effect the result of the Conference would be inevitable inasmuch as the views of all the delegates have to be communicated to their respective Governments and their replies awaited. These are the practical obstacles that the Wafdists, who are for immediate and constructive action with regard to the discussions and decisions of such a Conference, anticipate.

Hence, these prominent members of the Wafd Party suggested to the Prime Minister that the Conference be held in Switzerland which is within reach of most of the foreign powers benefitted by the Concessions.

It is now reported that in view of the representations the Conference is likely to be held in Switzerland and not Egypt.

STEVE DONOGHUE'S MOTHER DEAD

Mrs. Donoghue, mother of Steve Donoghue, the famous jockey, has died at her home in Warrington aged 74. For most of her life she lived at the little house in Ellesmere-Street, where her celebrated son was born.

She had been ill for some time, but it was only last year that she had her first air flight when Steve took her to Ireland to see him ride the Irish Derby winner.

The Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University has been thinking for sometime past of prescribing a University colour and a simple costume.

It is proposed to establish a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals at Amraoti.

(Continued from Col. 7)

"Kahe mainan dikha diye matware" Dadra Jhanjoti Pahari.
9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Songs from the Raja Bahadur (Comic).
10 Play (Hindustani) "Hama Khana Aftab" by Sahibzada Mohammad Umar performed by A.I.R. Artists.
10-30 Indian recorded music.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.
p.m.
12-36 SB A Studio Programme by T.E. Bevan and Co., Ltd. ("Columbia" recording).
1-36 An Unpublished story by Provabaty Devi Saraswaty.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-36 Talk (Bengali): "Women in Primitive Society" No. 2 by Bela Halder.
5-36 Newcomer's Corner. Lakshmi Narayan Das Nandy—Light Bengali song. Kumari Monica Basu—Modern Bengali song.
6-6 Talk (Bengali): "The Boat Routes from the Hooghly River to Eastern Bengal: Their Utility and the Problems of their Maintenance" by S. C. Aich.
6-26 Pala Kirtan "Nauka-Bihar." by Nava Gopal Mitra Thakur Geetisudhakar, Govinda Gopal Mitra Thakur Sudhakantha and Party.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 The Calcutta Orchestra. Kirtan Tune, conducted by Surendra Lall Das.
8-21 A Humorous Talk (Bengali): By Sarat Chandra Pandit.
8-36 Modern Kirtan by Krishna Chandra Dey.
8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in Bengali).
9-6 SB Orchestral Prelude from the Studio.
9-15 SB "The Harris Sisters" Vocal and Instrumental Entertainers. A Light Variety Programme from the Studio.
p.m.
9-36 SB The Grand Hotel Dance Orchestra Dance Programme of Music. Relayed from "Prince's" Restaurant.
10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).
10-21 SB Dance Music relayed from "Prince's".

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.)

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. Variety.
7-45 "If." If the French had landed in Bantry Bay in 1796. By Maurice Healy.
8-0 The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra. Leader, Alfred Cave; conducted by Reginald Burston. Overture Mignon (Ambroise Thomas). Selections Three Sisters (Kern), Waltz The Pink Lady (Caryll). Suite, As You Like It (Quilter). Intermezzo, The Pelican's Parade (Yorke). In a Monastery Garden (Ketelbey). Irish Rhapsody (Herbert. Events to hear. "The Grand Cham's Diamond". A play in one act by Allan Monkhouse. Lily Morris. The famous comedienne "Scrapbook for 1901" Memories of outstanding people and events Mod Gaelic Concert From The National Mod of the Highland Association at Inverness The "Proms" Tchaikovsky, Brahms, and Beethoven programmes from Queen's Hall, London.
9-0 The Serge Krish Septet.
9-25 The News and Announcements.
9-45 "Empire Magazine". No. 5. A weekly review of things at home. Edited by Pascoe Thorton.
10-15 The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s. 31.36 metres, 350.9 kc|s.
11-0 SB Light Music by Mehboobjan of Sholapur with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
Noon.
12-0 SB South Indian Music Lalita Venkatram with her Veena.
p.m.
1-0 SB The Continental Quintet.
5-30 Relay from Regal Cinema.
6-30 "Mela" conducted by Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir.
7-15 Talk (Gujerati) "Stories for Children" by K. B. Godrej.
7-30 "Powadas" by Maruthirao Pehalwan.
8-0 News in Hindi.
8-25 "Bhav Geet" by Shamla Mazgaokar.
9-0 An Orchestral programme by Mendoza and his Orchestra.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk (English) "Some Recent Developments in Science" by Dr. Nazir Ahmed.
10 Orchestra (continued).
10-45 A Special Ganpati Programme Harikirtan. Haribhaktaparayan Kavishwar Buwa accompanied by Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres. 882 kc|s.
a.m.
8-0 Nast by Asad Ali Khan of Agra.
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra Paraj.
8-20 Munawwar Jan Akbarabadi Khayal—Thumri.
8-38 Malang Khan Sur Bahar—Asawari.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani) "Minding the Mind" No. 3 by Mahajeet Sahai.
9-0 Asad Ali Khan of Agra "Hun to war war gai tumre gusayyah" (Khayal Bhairon).
9-15 Master Mahboob Qawwali.
9-30 Ghulam Sabir Shudh Bilawal.
9-35 Munawwar Jan Akbarabadi "Ghazab dha rahi hain yeh ahen kisi ki; Bahut muztarib hain nigahen kisi ki" (Bekhud).
9-45 Asad Ali Khan of Agra Thumri—Ghazal.
p.m.
12-30 Indian recorded music.
1-30 "Picked at Random" (a recorded programme).
5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra Barari.
5-40 Asad Ali Khan of Agra: "Murli bajawat Sham" Thumri Pilu.
5-50 Munawwar Jan Akbarabadi: "Har ek bat peh kaihte ho tum keh tu kia hai; Tumhin kaho keh yeh andaz-i-guft-o-gu kia hai" (Ghalib).
6-0 Master Mahboob Qawwali.
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 Asad Ali Khan of Agra Khayal Shudh Kaliyan.
6-50 Munawwar Jan Akbarabadi: "Tere kuche men jis din se a baithe; Gham-i-duniya ko dil se bhula baithe" (Hasrat Mohani).
7-0 Master Mahboob Ghazal.
7-10 Asad Ali Khan of Agra Naat.
7-20 Dance Tune. P. S. Mokerji, Sarod; Malang Khan, Sur Bahar and Tufail, Tabla.
7-30 "For Villagers Only."
8-30 Debate (Hindustani) "New Lamps for Old" No. 3. Should cars be used instead of bullock carts? Yes: Dr. S. A. Hashmi. No: Mulla Wahidi.
8-50 A.I.R. Orchestra (Indian Serenade) "Zer-i-Diwar."
9-5 Asad Ali Khan of Agra "More mandar ajhu nahin ae" Khayal jai jai wanti.
9-10 Munawwar Jan Akbarabadi:

(Continued in Col. 5)

Change In Hindu Marriage System

Ex-Judge Of Madras High Court Criticises Congress President's Statement

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, about the Hindu Marriage system was criticised by Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, a former Judge of the Madras High Court, in a Press interview.

Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar said:

"It was with sincere regret, though not with much surprise that I read Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letter. I remember, when Sarda Act (Child Marriage Restraint Act) was passed, it was a communication from Mahatma Gandhi that turned the scale and made possible the passing of such a piece of legislation, which, till the last moment, seemed to be doubtful.

The Pandit's idea of marriage is merely materialistic. There is an old saying that the Hindu ideal of marriage is primarily spiritual and is based on the performance of duties relating to 'Grahasta Asramam' (Status of house-holder, representing the second of the four stages into which the Hindu's life is divided by the 'Shastras'.) That portion of the 'Shastras' which deals with the selection of a suitable bride or bridegroom will be found to be of the greatest sociological value because of the precepts given with regard to heredity, character, health and phrenology.

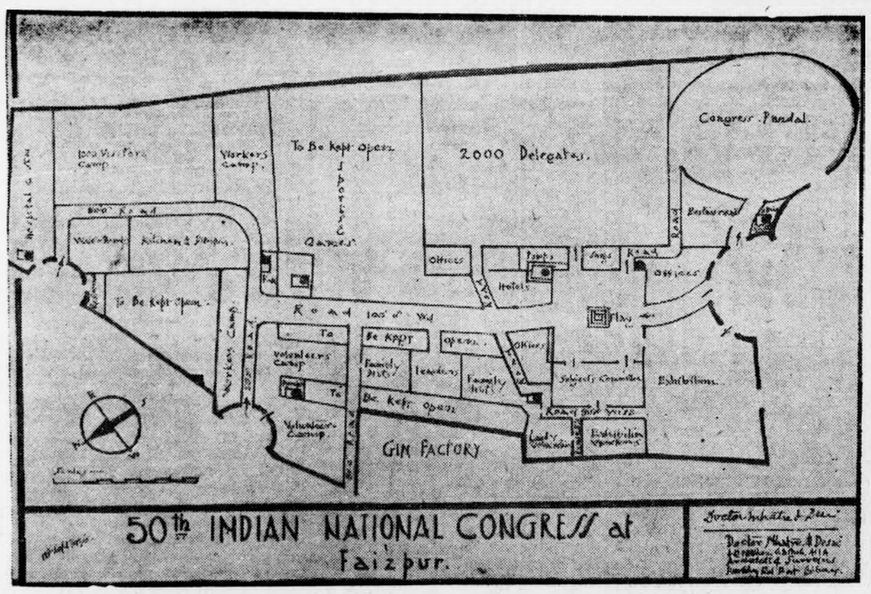
MARRIAGES BY ARRANGEMENT

"What Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru calls marriages by arrangement by which I take it he means marriages arranged by parents, are criticised by him apparently from the point of view of the feeling of a number of youngmen of the present generation who have come to regard marriages solely from the point of view of sex. It is also based on the assumption that marriages from free choice of the contracting parties have been a great success in contradistinction to dismal failure of the marriages by arrangement. Fortunately or unfortunately, my experience has been otherwise. If marriage involves duty to society and humanity, the alliance should not be allowed to be regarded exclusively from the point of view of carnality.

"I remember a retort said to have been given by the late Dewan Bahadur R. Raganatha Rao to a remark by a European friend about Hindus marrying girls without love. He is reported to have stated that, if Europeans married whom they loved, Hindus loved whom they married.

IDEAS DISRUPTIVE

"Considering from the sociological point of view, there are numerous matters and aspects to be taken into consideration before a marriage alliance can be pronounced to be satisfactory. Young men and girls, at the age at which they marry, cannot possibly be expected to be influenced by any consideration other than those of outward attractiveness. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's ideas about marriage are disruptive of the very basis on which Hindus society rests."—United Press.



Plan of the Congress Nagar to be erected at Faizpur for the forthcoming Congress Session, executed by the Bombay architects, Messrs Doctor, Mhatre and Desai.

WELCOME JAWAHAR'S MOVE

A. I. Women's Conference Approves Civil Marriage Act

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"We all desire to have a Civil Marriage Act for the whole of India. That is my personal view as well as that of the All-India Women's Conference".

So remarked Mrs. Amma Swaminathan, a leader of the All-India Women's Conference, in an interview, about the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, regarding the Hindu Marriage System.

Mrs. Swaminathan expressed the opinion that a civil Marriage Act should be so framed that it could be availed by all who desired to do so.

DIVORCE LAW.

Regarding divorce, she said that she would not accept the proposition wholesale. While divorce should be made easy in Hindu Society she would not rush to any conclusion until the question of the protection of children and the provision for women were considered. A solution of those two problems should be found before any divorce law affecting Hindu society was enacted.

"When we demand provision for divorce in the Hindu Law", she added, "we only demand that women should have the same amount of freedom in these matters as men. Baroda recently enacted a law allowing divorce among Hindus."—United Press.

Mr. R. K. Chhugani, B.A., is the first young man from Larkana (Sind), to go for the I.C.S. in England. He sailed last week from Bombay.

JAIN SECTIONS REACH SETTLEMENT

Great Throng At Temples For Pajyuchan Ceremony

Following the settlement arrived at on Wednesday between the Reformist and Orthodox sections among the Jains as to the date when the Paryuchan ceremony should be observed, there was no further trouble, though the police were on duty to prevent any untoward incident.

While the Orthodox section performed the ceremony on Wednesday the Reformists performed it on Thursday, both in the morning and the evening.

There was a very big rush of Jains, men, women and children on Thursday evening, at the temples situated in Pydhonie.

The congestion was so great, that women and children were nearly crushed, but the police and the temple guards controlled the crowd and prevented a stampede.

RAIL-ROAD-AIR CO-ORDINATION

Nizam's Government's Plans

SECUNDERABAD, Sept 17

A Government communique issued to-day announces the Rail Road co-ordination in the State and various projects of Railway Construction are under consideration 235 Railway buses covering a route mileage of 3,824 miles with a capital outlay of 50 lakhs will operate from next month. A road fund has been created and the State Air Service to Bombay, Madras and Delhi, inaugurated.

The communique adds that plans for opening several aerodromes are being examined. For instance, at Aurangabad a co-ordinated Air and Road Service is under preparation for the benefit of visitors to the world-famous temples of Ellora and Ajanta.—United Press.

GAUBA TO APPROACH HIGH COURT

Sequel To Dismissal Of Petition For Transfer

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

In consequence of the District Magistrate's orders, dismissing the petition of Mr. K. L. Gauba for transfer of his case from the Additional District Magistrate's Court, the case against Mr. Gauba and four other accused who stand charged for certain malpractices in connection with the affairs of the Peoples Bank of Northern India (in liquidation) was resumed today in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate.

EX-GEN. MANAGER DISCHARGED

At the outset, the Government advocate informed the Court that with the permission of the Court, he desired to withdraw the case against Mr. Naunit Rai Seth, Ex-General Manager of the People's Bank under section 494. He informed that Mr. Naunit Rai would be put up after discharge as a prosecution witness. The Court agreed to the withdrawal and Mr. Naunit Rai was discharged accordingly.

Mr. Gauba's Counsel then prayed for the postponement of the hearing as he wished to move the High Court against the order of the District Magistrate refusing transfer of the case.

The case stands adjourned till September 22.—United Press.

Slight Rain Does Not Alter Famine Situation

Distress Prevails In Large Part Of Jhalod Where No Relief Works Are Provided

Fear Or Situation Worsening In Near Future

The famine situation in Gujarat continues to be as bad as ever. The slight rain which gave hopes of some relief, if it continued, has disappeared and distress in the villages still prevails.

The cultivators have abandoned all hopes of rain as there is no sign of monsoon for the last four days. The sky has become all clear indicating no hopes of future rain.

(From Our Correspondent).

JHALOD, Sept. 17.

Sjt. Matabhai Damore, Secretary of the Dohad Jhalod Peasants' Union, arrived here after making an extensive tour in the villages of Jhalod Taluka, where the famine situation is more accute and where the starvation prevails to a great extent.

In the eastern villages of Jhalod namely Gamdi, Raipura, Jafrapura, Fupura, Ghesva, Dhavadia, Mahudi, Chhasia, Kharsana, and other villages various villagers complained about no relief work having been opened in these villages either by the Government or the Local Board, in order to provide work for villagers.

The Thuthikankasia earth work and the Machhan stone-breaking work started by the local board were reported by them to be at a very long distance and very inconvenient to them. It has been found that in most villages the villagers have to walk 10 to 15 miles daily to attend work.

Most Famine-Stricken Part

It may be recalled that these villages form the most famine stricken part of the Jhalod Talukas, even though the other part of the same taluka is also badly damaged. But in other parts, a few works have been opened to provide work for maintenance. The villagers do not understand why no works have been opened in this part.

It transpires that the rain has again held off and the situation will be worsened still more.

Moreover the works already opened are also insufficient to absorb all the villagers desiring to work. The works that are opened are stone-breaking and only those villagers who are strong and able can only earn some bread. Reports have also been received that at the stone-breaking works, the average income of the villagers is very low.

Sjt. Damore further states that the crops in the villages are not at all benefited by the present rain and the situation has not been changed. The old and feeble villagers have no means of maintenance. The officials are all silent over the question.

Two Starving Bhils Jailed For Stealing Maize

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, Sept. 17.

Yesterday in the court of the First Class Magistrate, Dohad, three Bhils—Kalia Bijia, Revla Bhavji and Nagji Surtan of Khengela a village in Dohad Taluka—were put on trial of the alleged crime of committing theft of Maize 'Dodas' from the field of one of Gora Pana.

After recording the prosecution evidence, the accused were asked to make their statements. The accused admitting the offence narrated why they committed the theft. The accused are understood to have stated very pathetically that as they had nothing to eat and they were actually starving and that their own crops in the fields nearby were all withered they had to cut maize from the adjoining field in order to feed themselves and their children.

The Magistrate delivering judgment, sentenced accused Kalia to four months' imprisonment and accused Revla to three months' imprisonment. He allowed the third who was a boy of about 15, to be released on his furnishing security for Rs. 100 for keeping peace and good behaviour for a period of one year.

The question of feeding the children of the accused remains unsolved. They are understood to be greatly affected and shocked on hearing the news of the accused's sentence.

Maize Distribution

Sjt. Laxmidas Purshottamdas a member of the A. I. V. I. A. toured the villages for about two days and due to his efforts at Jhalod, maize of about 1,000 Manis have been purchased for the Gujarat Provincial committee to be supplied to cheap grain shops opened in these talukas.

It is reliably understood that the management of all the shops already opened in these Dohad-Jhalod Talukas, and the shops that might be opened in future, will be kept in the hands of the District Congress Committee.

In the Western part of the Panch Mahals also arrangements are being made to start cheap grain shops in the villages in Godhra and Kalol talukas.

BRAHMIN HOAXES 20,000 SIMPLETONS

Miracle Of Bringing Dead Back To Life, Fails To Materialise

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, September 15.

Over twenty thousand people of Nagpur and surrounding villages were the victims of a great hoax, the first of its kind in Nagpur, on Sunday last.

A rumour got round that one Vijayanand, son of Ramsaran, Brahmin, Sarwaria Mhowgung, Rewa State, had promised to perform a miracle that of bringing back to life a man who died by snake poisoning on the 26th angust. On the request of the parents of the dead man, the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, granted permission for the disinternment of the body.

The miracle was to have been performed in a village a few miles from Nagpur, where thousands of people assembled in the early hours of Sunday morning. They were disappointed to see that the miracle man was nowhere to be seen.

A story got round that he had visited the place the previous evening and had gone to village Koradi to bring some herbs which were not available at Nagpur or round about the village. The police traced the man at Koradi and on examination he is stated to have given out that he did not possess the powers attributed to him and that he pretended to possess them because he wanted to make some money.

The man has been arrested under Section 55, Cr. P.C. and the City Magistrate, before whom he was produced, has remanded him to police custody till Wednesday next, pending further investigation.

Miss Avi Jehangir K. R. Cama, Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, Mrs. Parakh and Mrs. Kale are intending to stand as candidates for the C. P. and Berar Provincial Assembly from the Women's constituency.

"THE GREAT ZIEGFELD"

(Continued from page)

Management of the Central are to be congratulated on every phase of the beautiful production. It would take more adjectives than are contained in the lexicon of Hollywood to describe the process by which the late Mr. Ziegfeld premier showman of Broadway's Golden Age has been glorified in celluloid. If you want a history of musical comedy during the past forty years. "The Great Ziegfeld" will give it to you; if you want to know how pulchritude became an institution, why bald-headed men sit in front row seats where Fannie Brice, Eddie Cantor, Will Rogers, W. C. Fields and others got their start, or why Anna Helf left Home. "The Great Ziegfeld" will satisfy your curiosity. The source and origin of glitter, glamour and romance are compressed in this one picture. You will never see another musical film that exceeds it in opulence, in visual inventiveness, in Babylonian splendour. It is a tribute, the scope, content and lavishness of which not even Mr. Ziegfeld himself could have matched. For sheer beauty, splendour and opulence, this, glittering spectacle takes its place as the last word in eye-and-ear entertainment. Produced on a tremendously lavish scale, the picture is practically a dozen or more musical pictures rolled in one. It is one elaborate scene after another of dazzling settings, of gorgeous costumes, of hundreds of decorative girls, of tall white pillars and a wealth of luxurious laces and jewels and feathers and silks. It is an extravaganza of such rich proportions that it runs three hours in length, which is a special feature now for the first time in Bombay for English Talkies.

NEWS IN BRIEF FROM C. P.

Nagpur Police Continue War On Gambling

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 16.

Resolutions urging the abolition of different classes of prisoners and demanding uniform treatment to all classes of political prisoners were passed at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee to celebrate the Jatindra Nath Day.

The Nagpur police is continuing its war on satta gambling. In the last week two shops were raided when it is alleged satta slips and marked coins were seized.

A DREAM FULFILLED.

The Warden Insurance Company has striven valiantly for the fulfilment of a dream — an insurance company built to keep the faith of the institution of life insurance, and one ready to continue indefinitely complete protection for its policyholders and agents.

Bold figures, showing the achievements of the past year, are proof of a dream fulfilled, of uncompromising standards of business honesty, unselfish desire to be of service and the triumphant fact that the Warden, strong and sound to the core, stands ready and able to continue its function of protection.

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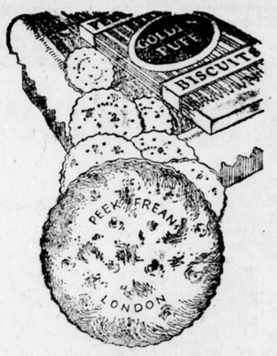

PERFECT PUFF BISCUITS

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PARULEKAR'S ARREST DECLARED ILLEGAL

Bombay Magistrate Orders Release Of Labour Leader & Cancels His Bail Bond

The court-room was packed to the full when the transfer application of Mr. S. V. Parulekar member of Servants of India Society and labour leader (Secretary of the Ambernath Match Factory Workers Union) was taken up on Friday morning at the Girgaum Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta.

A veritable legal breeze blew over the question of legality of the warrant issued by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan over a person in the jurisdiction of a Bombay Magistrate.

Mr. I. N. Mehta ordered Mr. Parulekar's release and cancelled his bail-bond. He held that the warrant was illegal and the court was not a mere channel like a post-office to transfer person as contended by the Public Prosecutor of Thana.

He queried if it was so, why should the Legislature refer a person under the circumstances mentioned to a Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the arrest was effected?

The order of release is a very lengthy document extending over three typed sheets dealing with all aspects of the question.

It will be remembered that Mr. Parulekar was arrested on Wednesday night by the Lamington Road Police on a non-bailable warrant issued by the Resident Magistrate, Kalyan.

He was kept in custody and produced before the Girgaum Magistrate on Thursday when his counsel, Mr. D. S. Babrekar, challenged the authority and power of the Resident Magistrate to issue such a warrant.

The case was adjourned for the attendance of the Public Prosecutor from Thana and Mr. Parulekar was released on his own recognisance of Rs. 100.

Mr. Shringapure, District Public Prosecutor of Thana appeared for the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, counsel for Mr. Parulekar, contended that in case the warrant was invalid it could not be a warrant.

The Public Prosecutor said that Mr. Parulekar was a resident of Kalyan inasmuch as he was visiting Kalyan very often. Even if he were a casual resident of Kalyan the Magistrate was empowered to issue the warrant, which could be proved by leading evidence.

Court: It doesn't matter whether he is a permanent resident or casual. The fact that he had already left the jurisdiction is enough.

Mr. Parulekar was present at Ambernath at the time the warrant was issued, apprehending a breach of peace.

The counsel cited authority to show that such a warrant was legal (24 cal.)

Counsel contended that the court was merely a channel like a post-office and it should transfer Mr. Parulekar

Go To Other Court.

Counsel further contended that Mr. Parulekar must argue before the Resident Magistrate about the legality of the warrant. If he could not get redress there he could apply before a higher tribunal. This Court was not superior to that of the Resident Magistrate.

The Court held it would be an absurdity since, when Mr. Parulekar went there, he would be said to be under its jurisdiction.

Counsel persisted in his contention that this Court is but empowered to decide the legality or illegality of the warrant.

Mr. Babrekar contented that the warrant was not a warrant issued under the provisions of the Cr. P. C. Besides the Resident Magistrate was not empowered to issue it under the provisions of Sec. 117 Cr. P. C.

The notice served on Mr. Parulekar stated, " S. V. Parulekar a resident of Bombay....."

Unless it was a warrant issued by a competent Court it was not a legal warrant.

The notice served also was not proper (under Sec. 114) though he did not want to trouble the Court with that.

Mr. Shringarpure: Unless a higher tribunal pronounces it illegal, it is legal.

TEXT OF ORDER

Following is the text of the order:—

One S. V. Parulekar was arrested on 16th September by the Kalyan Police with the help of the Bombay Police under a warrant issued by the Resident First Class Magistrate of Kalyan under Sections 90, 114 read with 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. After his arrest on the next day he was placed before this court for the purpose of being removed for his trial before the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan. Along with the warrant an order was served on Mr. Parulekar under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A preliminary objection has been taken before this court on behalf of Mr. Parulekar that the warrant under which his arrest is effected is without jurisdiction, i.e., it is issued by a Magistrate who under Section 107 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code has no jurisdiction to issue such a warrant against Parulekar who is outside the limits of that Magistrate's jurisdiction. It is contended that if this warrant is without jurisdiction, arrest of Parulekar and all consequential proceedings would be void and therefore this court before whom accused is produced should not send him to Kalyan. It is further contended that by sending him to Kalyan this court would be giving jurisdiction to a Magistrate who has no jurisdiction. In order to consider this point we will have to consider sections 96 to 99 of the Bombay Act IV of 1902 which relate to the procedure of warrants issued by courts outside the City of Bombay. Secs. 96, 97, and 98 relate to the manner in which the arrests of persons to be arrested in Bombay on a warrant from an outside court is to be effected. Sec. 99 relates to the procedure, after such arrest 99 (1) runs thus:—

Such Magistrate or Commissioner shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such court.

In considering the section this court has to consider whether it has got powers to see whether the arrest effected of a citizen of Bombay on a warrant issued by an outside court is without jurisdiction or not.

If a warrant is no warrant at all, the arrest of a person under such a warrant would not be legal and could a Magistrate in Bombay on coming to know that the arrest of such person is under a warrant without jurisdiction allow his removal to the court at Kalyan?

It is contended by Mr. Shringarpure on behalf of the Magistrate concerned that this court cannot enter into the question of legality of the warrant, that this court is a mere channel like a post office through which persons arrested under warrants legal or illegal are to be sent to outside courts. I have therefore to consider the object of the Legislature in placing a person arrested in Bombay on a warrant issued by an outside court before a Bombay Magistrate before his removal in custody to the outside court under which a Bombay Citizen's arrest is effected, is without jurisdiction I do not agree with the Public Prosecutor's argument that this court is a mere channel which should not consider whether the warrant is without jurisdiction or not. If I direct Parulekar's removal to Kalyan Court under this illegal warrant I would be giving jurisdiction to the Magistrate at Kalyan because Parulekar would then be present at Kalyan and section 107 (2) of cr. P. C. will then apply.

AN ILLEGAL ACT.

I therefore cannot commit an illegal act by giving jurisdiction to a Magistrate who has at present no jurisdiction to issue a warrant under Section 107 (2) against Parulekar who is outside the local limits of the Kalyan Magistrate's jurisdiction.

I will take a hypothetical case. Supposing the Police Officer of an outside city brought a warrant which was forged and effected an arrest in Bombay. If such a person arrested under such a warrant was produced before a Bombay Magistrate and if that person raised an objection that the warrant was forged, that the Police Officer was on inimical terms with him, would not the court have to consider whether the warrant is a forged one or signed by a proper officer? My opinion is that before removal of persons who are arrested under warrants of outside courts, the Bombay Court has got powers to consider whether the warrant is without jurisdiction and if it is found that the warrant is without jurisdiction the removal of such a person could not be allowed. On the 2nd point, whether the warrant is without jurisdiction is quite clear that this warrant issued by the First Class Resident Magistrate under section 107 and 114 of the C. P. C. on Parulekar is without jurisdiction as Parulekar is not within the local limits of the Kalyan Magistrate's jurisdiction. Clause of 107 is quite clear. It gives power to a First Class Magistrate only if the person informed against namely Parulekar and the place where the breach of peace is apprehended are within the local limits of the Kalyan Magistrate's jurisdiction. It is conceded that the place where the breach is apprehended is within the local limits of the Kalyan Magistrate but the person informed is not within the local limits of that Magistrate's jurisdiction. In 14 Bom. Law Reporter 1889 it was held in proceedings under section 110 and 114 Cr P. C. that as accused was no longer living within the limits of the court's jurisdiction the warrant of arrest against him was illegal. The Public Prosecutor cited 24 Cal. 344. to show that Parulekar temporarily resided at Kalyan some time ago, but the facts of that case are not on all fours with these facts. If the Kalyan Magistrate had effected his arrest when he was temporarily at Kalyan, he would have been justified, but as accused has left his jurisdiction, under cl. 2 of 107 of Cr. P.C., the First Class Magistrate has no jurisdiction to issue warrant under sec. 114.

RELEASE ORDERED.

For the reasons stated above I am unable to direct the removal of Parulekar to the Kalyan Magistrate's Court. I therefore order that he should be released. His bail-bond is cancelled.

It would be very easy for the District Magistrate of the District to issue a warrant against Parulekar and effect his warrant as he has got jurisdiction under sec. 107 (2).

Pure and delicately medicated, Cuticura Talcum cools and comforts baby's tender skin and keeps it sweet and wholesome. Shaken on the skin after the bath it protects against chafing, irritation and prickly heat.

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TALCUM POWDER

CONGRESS PRIMARY MEMBERSHIP

Period Of Enrolment Extended By One Month

B.P.C.C.'s APPEAL TO PUBLIC

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement regarding the primary membership of the Indian National Congress:

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which met in Bombay in August last extended the period of enrolment of primary Congress membership by one month thereby bringing the last day for the closing of the roll for election purposes on the 30th of September. This extension was granted with a view to enable Congress workers in all the Provinces to put in their maximum effort so that by the end of this month we can have a large number of new members added to the Congress list.

As we have made it clear in our previous statements on the subject the Congress membership has been simplified by the new Constitution that was adopted at Lucknow. The minimum qualification for a person to become a Congress member is that his age must be 18 years or more and he must pay an annual subscription of annas four and must believe in the first article of the Constitution, namely, the attainment of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means.

Only those members who will have been enrolled by the 30th of September will be entitled to vote at the delegates election that will be held in the last week of November.

We have once again to appeal to all Congress-minded persons in the city to enrol themselves as Congress members as quickly as they can thereby adding to the strength and the representative character of the premier political institution in the country.

Bombay Council

Nominations

The Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., of his office of member of the Bombay Legislative Council and to nominate Mr. K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S. being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Counsil.

MALARIA CARRYING MOSQUITOES

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles Stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week ended 8th September:—

Locality Foras Road, Premises 9-11, Places where larvae were detected Cistern.

Locality Foras Road, Premises No. Madhavji Dharamsi Mills, Places where larvae were detected Roof gutters

Locality Lamington Road, Premises Deccan Paper Mill, Places where larvae were detected Roof gutter.

Locality Ripon Road, Prtmises Indian Mfg. Mill, Places where larvae were detected Roof gutters.

Locality Nagdevi Street, Premises No. 72-74, Places where larvae were detected Roof gutter.

Locality Haines Road, Premises Khatao Makanji Mills, Places where larvae were dtected Machinery and Roof gutter.

Locality Ripon Road, Premises Bradbury Mill, Places where larvae were detected Roof gutters.

Locality Sankli Street 5th Cross Lane, Premises No. 9, Places where were detected Kundi.

Locality Ghorupdeo Road, Premises No. 290 David Sassoon Mill, Places where larvae were detected Iron pans, roof gutters and open cistern.

Locality Ghorupdeo Road, Premises No. 24, Places where larvae were detected Open well.

Locality Victoria Garden Road, Premises New Great Eastern Mill, Places where larvae were detected Ruts.

Locality Kalachowki Road, Premises Bombay Cotton Mill, Places where larvae were detected Roof gutters.

Locality Chinchpokli Road, Premises Rachael Sassoon Mill, Places where larvae were detected Roof gutters.

Locality Chinchpokli Road, Premises Alexandra Mill, Places where larvae were dected Roof gutters.

Locality Bhuleshwar Road, Premises No. 142-B, Places where larvae were detected Well.

Locality Mahadeo Shankershet Lane, Premises No. 23, Places where larvae were detected Masonry tank.

Locality Mazgaon Road, Premises Wallace Flour Mill, Places where larvae were detected Mill tank.

Locality Rupon Road, Premises Atlas Mill, Places where larvae were detected Roof gutters.

Locality Clare Road, Premises No. 36-40 (church), Places where larvae were detected Wooden tub.

FAMINE FUND FOR PRESIDENCY

Bill Before Bombay Council To Prepare For Advent Of Federation

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of a Bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance in the Presidency of Bombay of a Fund, called the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, for meeting expenditure at the time of serious famine or of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities in the said Presidency, now before the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Under rule 29 of the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, read with Schedule IV to those rules, the Bombay Government have been maintaining a Famine Relief Fund by making annual assignments from provincial revenues as required therein. The Fund is regarded as forming part of the general balances of the Government of India who pay at the end of each year interest on the average of the balances held in the Fund on the last day of each quarter. This interest is also credited to the Fund. The Fund can be utilised only for purposes of famine relief, though when the amount to the credit of the Fund exceeds sixty-three lakhs of rupees, the excess over that sum may be utilised for certain other purposes specified in paragraph 8 of Schedule IV to the Devolution Rules. The Government of India Act 1935, contains no provision for the continuance of this Fund. When Part III of that Act comes into force, the Devolution Rules will cease to operate and the Famine Relief Fund will not, therefore, continue to exist as a statutory Fund.

As a result of this change, the amount of the Fund will, on the commencement of the new Constitution merge in the general finances of the province and there will be nothing to prevent the amount being expended on ordinary services with the result that, should occasion suddenly arise for urgent and unanticipated expenditure on a large scale on famine relief, there would be no cash resources immediately available to fall back upon. In order to prevent such a result, this Bill is undertaken with a view to conserve the balance to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund and to make it continue to serve the purposes for which it was originally established.

It is proposed by this Bill to establish a statutory Fund called the Bombay Famine Relief Fund which will practically take the place of the existing Fund. The amount to the credit of the existing Fund will be withdrawn and after setting apart what may be necessary for grant of loans to cultivators and for expenditure on famine relief, etc., during the current year, the balance will be inevsted in securities of the Government of India. These securities will form the nucleus of the new statutory Fund to be established by this Bill. The Fund will not be expended save upon the relief of serious famine and the relief of distress due to serious drought, flood or other natural calamities; but when the balance to the credit of the Fund exceeds sixty-three lakhs of rupees, the excess over sixty-three lakhs may be utilised to meet expenditure on protective irrigation works and on other works for the prevention of famine; in the grant of loans to cultivators either under the Land Improvement Loans Act 1883, or under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 or for relief purposes; or in the repayment of advances made by the Government of India or to meet irrecoverable balances of loans granted under the said Acts or for relief purposes.

The Fund will be valued at the end of each year and if the valuation in any year shows that the Fund has fallen below sixty-three lakhs, the Local Government will be under a statutory duty to make good the deficiency. If, however, the deficiency exceeds ten lakhs, it may be made up by annual instalments each of which (except the last) will be not less than ten lakhs.

"ROXY" TALKIES AND CITY LITERACY ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay City Literacy Association writes:

"The Roxy Talkies, have forwarded a cheque for Rs. 409-12-0 to Mr. K. F. Nariman for the Bombay City Literacy Association. This amount being the sale proceeds of their well-known show 'Achhyut Kanya' of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., given on the 25th August last, for the Harijan uplift work, in commemoration of the visit to their Theatre of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to witness the picture 'Achhyut Kanya'. The amount will be untilised for the spread of literacy amongst the Harijans."

25 Lakhs Of Our Nationals Living Abroad

THEIR ECONOMIC INTERESTS THREATENED BY EUROPEAN ENCROACHMENT

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.).

The following Press Note is issued by the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee:—

The Central Legislative Assembly will soon be discussing the position of Indian Nationals abroad and the desirability of retaliation on the part of the Indian Government to secure to them rights of equal status with others. Sometime back, the Government laid a statement of the disabilities, which Indians suffered in Empire countries, on the table of the Assembly. The Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress has been able to get into touch with individuals and representative organisations of Indians in some of the Empire colonies and is in a position to issue a statement of their general situation the disabilities they suffer from and the different enactments which have gone to worsen their position.

25 LAKHS LIVING ABROAD.

Out of over 25 lakhs of our countrymen living abroad, Ceylon, Malaya, South Africa, Mauritius, Trinidad and Fiji account for nearly 80 per cent. With the exception of Mauritius and Trinidad, the Department has succeeded in establishing more or less regular relations with the rest. As far as the department is aware the position of Indians in these countries leaves very much to be desired and appears, in certain cases, to be deteriorating.

Indians number over 1.5 lakhs in Natal. They have been successively deprived of the Parliamentary franchise (in 1896) and the municipal franchise (in 1925). They suffer from numerous public and social indignities and must put up with abusive modes of address such as coolie. In Transvaal with a population of 15,000 Indians have been debarred from ownership of land in proclaimed areas which means, of good lands and they may start no new business. In recent years, they have further been deprived of the right of residence and trade except in their own specified bazaars.

85,000 INDIANS IN FIJI

The 85,000 Indians in Fiji who account for only a little less than a half of the entire population of the island are worried mainly over questions of land tenure, domicile, education and franchise. Twenty thousand of these are of school-going age but only 5,000 are actually in school. They have been deprived of their municipal franchise and, with the recent introduction of the principle of nomination to the legislature, they fear that the possibility of any of future improvement is very seriously jeopardised. Even such Indians as are domiciled and permanently settled in Fiji must it appears, secure a landing permit from the Secretary for Indian affairs on their return from India. The Secretary for Indian affairs is a salaried official of the Fiji Government and seems, together with the Governor of the island, to regard with fear the fact that Indians might profit by the recent discoveries of gold in that island.

Ceylon accounts for over eight lakhs of Indians. In recent years there has been an agitation demanding their repatriation and the restriction of immigration. In fact, a resolution on these lines was tabled in the State Council. As Ceylon wants preferential treatment to her export trade of copra in India, this agitation has not gained ground but the appointment of a one-man commission to go into the question of immigration may result in certain disabilities being imposed on Indians.

18,000 Indians reside in the island of Jamaica. The legality of marriages according to Indian rules is not admitted. This disability appears to be a minor one, unless it is viewed in the paper context of domicile and rights of island-born citizenship.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION IN ZANZIBAR.

Recent legislation which they have styled the anti-Indian legislation, has very badly affected the economic condition of the 15,000 Indians of Zanzibar. The Clove industry which was their principal source of income has been made a State monopoly, or, in other words, its profits have been diverted to Europeans. A general moratorium on debts has also been in existence since 1934 and by the Land Alienation Act of 1934, alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others is prohibited.

Indians in New Zealand are deprived of Old Age Pension and Workmen's compensation. Workmen's compensation is granted only to nationals of countries with reciprocality.

Indians are spread all over the world and enjoy a very important position, numerically and sometimes economically, in some of the nerve centres of the British Empire. Their political position however, is a source of constant anxiety to them and their economic interests are threatened by European encroachment. They are above all anxious to maintain their ties with India.—United Press.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT ECHO

High Court Sets Aside Surat Magistrate's Order And Authorises Restoration Of Attached Properties To Congressmen

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat in the case of four persons who were convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act during the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1933.

Bhavsing Vazir, Rupsing Mansing, Budhia Bansi and Moti Tulsi along with some others were alleged to have assisted in the illegal activities of the Surat District Congress Committee and the Bardoli Taluka Congress Committee in January and February, 1933. For this, they were charged under Sec. 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, and each of them was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Surat to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50, or in default to six weeks' further imprisonment. All the accused did not pay the fine and underwent the imprisonment awarded in default.

ATTACHMENT ORDER.

Meanwhile, the Magistrate had issued warrants on July 31, 1933 authorising the police of Bardoli to recover the fines by attachment of the accused's properties. Despite the efforts of the police, no substantial property could be recovered and, therefore, the warrant remained unexecuted.

The Magistrate, therefore, directed that the correspondence be kept in abeyance for six years, and meanwhile attempts be made to recover the fines.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

The police did not pursue the matter further till February, 1936. On February 13, the Magistrate received a report from the police that the warrant had been executed and certain properties had been attached. Therefore, the Magistrate made an order to sell the property, and accordingly some property was sold.

The accused persons appealed to the Sessions Judge against the Magistrate's order.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S REFERENCE

In this case the Sessions Judge made a reference to the High Court recommending that the attachment order be quashed and the property attached be returned to the accused.

In the course of his reference the Sessions Judge stated that if an accused person had undergone the imprisonment awarded in default of fine, no Court should issue a warrant for realising the fine, unless he had recorded the special reasons for doing so. It was obligatory on the Magistrate to assign reasons in writing for continuing the warrant. But in the present case, the Magistrate had not done so. Further, the police had attached the property in February, 1936, on the warrant issued in 1934 without referring the matter to the Magistrate.

The Sessions Judge further stated that on the face of it, the warrants were not proper and there were no reasons why the police followed the property to recover the fine.

The Sessions Judge thought that the proceedings were illegal and should, therefore, be set aside.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER QUASHED.

Their Lordships accepted the reference and quashed the Magistrate's order and the proceedings taken in pursuance of it. The attached properties were ordered to be returned to the applicants.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared on behalf of the applicants, and Dewan Bahadur Shingne, Government pleader, for the Crown.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 4, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 2, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 14, 1306
Hightide: 1-37; 13-26
Lowtide: 7-18; 19-33
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.

South African delegation arrives, Ballard Pier, 7 a.m.

Ganesh Chathurthi and Samvatsari.

Public Holiday: Banks closed.

S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, September 21.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, September 23.

Meeting of the Indian Progressive Group at Green's at 6-30 p.m. when Prof. Vakil will talk on "The Lines on which the future Indo-British Trade Agreement should be based with special reference to the Interests of India."

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Reichenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-0 a.m. on (Wednesday) the 23-9-36.

B.E.S. & T. EARNINGS FOR AUGUST

The B.E.S. and T. Co., Ltd. Gross receipts for August 1936.

Electric Supply	Rs. 7,61,857
Traction (Trams & Omnibuses)	Rs. 6,14,133

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS

The Catholic staff of the Government Secretariat and allied offices will offer their annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL

The annual gathering of the vadnagara nagar mandal, Bombay, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Haribhai Vijayashanker Oza.

GANDHI SEVA SENA

All the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena are earnestly requested to come to the Sena Office at Motor House, Hughes Road to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. to take Khadi Hundis for Gandhi Jayanti.

GUJARATI LITTERATEUR IN VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Literary Association, Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, the well-known novelist and the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies Baroda State, will deliver a public lecture on "The present day tendencies of the Gujarati Society" in the G.P.P. school premises to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Two Hearts in Harmony" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Marriage of Corbal" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"City Lights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"The Walking Dead" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"13 Hours by Air" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Wamaq-Ezra" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Lahari Lala" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Jawani-Ka-Nasha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Hot Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"The Great Ziegfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.

NOVELTY—"A Girl from Lahore" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 10-45 p.m.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

The annual general meeting of the Nationalist Christian party will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

SARASWAT CO-OP. BANK

The annual general meeting of the members of the Saraswat Co-operative Bank, Ltd., will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Graha.

LECTURE ON 'RAMAYANA'

"Under the joint auspices of the South Indian Association and the Asthika Samaj, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Ramayana" in Tamil at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga at 5-45 p.m. today (Saturday), accommodation Special for ladies."

JUBILEE OF G. T. BOARDING SCHOOL

The preliminary meeting of the past boarders of the G. T. Boarding School called on the 19th instant to consider the above question will now be held on Saturday 26th September at 4 p. m. in the office of Messrs. Farreira and Vallabhdas, Solicitors (72 Meadows Street), instead of on the 19th instant, this day being a public holiday.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

LAMINGTON RD. S. G. MANDAL

11 a.m. installation; 5-30 p.m. "Congress" manifesto by S. K. Patil, Sjt. K. F. Nariman presiding; 9-30 p.m. mela.

DELISLE ROAD S. G. MANDAL

10 a.m. installation; 4 p.m. Gita discourse by Pt. Luxman Shastri Ogle; 9 p.m. music and recording, etc.

LALBAG S. G. MANDAL

10 a.m. installation; 8 p.m. Pt. L. Ogle's discourse on Hindu religion; 9 p.m. Arya Mitra Mela.

TULSIDAS TEJPAL CHAWL S. G. MANDAL

9 a.m. installation; 9 p.m. Rashinkar Boa's Kirtan.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN

11 a.m. installation, 5 p.m. Sjt. V. S. P. Rao's story of Samantakamani; 9 p.m. Sjt. S. Krishnarao's lecture in English on "Sage of South India".

BOMBAY KANNADA CLUB

7 p.m. Mangalrathi at Saraswati Bldg., Matunga.

HINDU SABHA MATUNGA

10-30 a.m. installation; 9 p.m. Smt. Tarabai Modak's discourse on "Children's education"; 10 p.m. Sjt. A. Tekadeji's poem recital.

BY RASHTRA SAHIR S. D. DIXIT

Singing of ballads at 5 p.m. at Hind Vidyalaya, Girgaon; 9-30 p.m. J. K. Building, Gamdevi.

Y. M. H. A. G. U. MANDAL

11 a.m. Installation; 9 a.m. Hari-Kirtan by Mr. Vadujar, at Phadke Wadi, Ganapati Mandir, Girgaon Back Road.

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA

11-30 a.m. installation; 8-30 p.m. Samarth Bharat Mela.

CHINCHPOKLY SARVAJANIK GANPATI UTSAV

At 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. N. D. Sawarkar will speak on "Reorganisation of Hindoo Religion."

TILAK BRIDGE NORTH GANAPATI UTSAV, DADAR

9 p.m. Light music and violin by Prof. G. A. Joshi of Aundh.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Communication with the Canary Islands has been resumed.

KARNATAK SANGH

9 a.m. procession and installation 5-30 p.m. Kannada Poetical Recitation by Mr. Dinkar Desai. 9 p.m. Vocal Music by Prof. M. V. Dhamankar

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

New Year's Office Bearers

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held recently, the following members were elected to the Council of Management for the next year:—

President:—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw and Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Dr. T. M. Kajiji, Mr. B. N. Gokhale and Mr. K. K. Dalal.

Members of the Council:—Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. G. N. Thakore, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. C. A. Rebello, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. J. K. Parulkar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. C. S. Motilal, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. N. R. Wadia, Mr. R. N. Bapasola, Mr. K. C. Dinshaw, Mr. M. M. Bhatt, Mr. R. K. Tatnis, Mr. S. S. Parsha, Mr. Sohrab Wadia, Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Mr. J. B. Petit, and Mr. L. X. Rego.

VOTE FOR G. N. DESAI

B. P. C. C. President's Appeal To "C" Ward Corporation Voters

The President and the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. write:

The Municipal voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward need not be reminded of their duty on Tuesday, September 22, when the bye-election to the Corporation from that Ward takes place. In pursuance of the resolution passed by the B.P.C.C. at its last meeting, we have already appealed to the Municipal voters of that Ward to solidly support Mr. Ganpathi-shanker Desai who is one of the candidates contesting this election. The names of all the candidates are now before the public and we have not the slightest hesitation in repeating what we said in our previous statement that Mr. G. N. Desai is nearest to the Congress from every standpoint of view and therefore he must be supported by nationalist and Congress-minded voters in preference to others.

DON'T BE INDIFFERENT.

It is unfortunately the usual experience that the voters do not take as much interest in a bye-election as they do in a general election. It is needless to state that this kind of indifferent attitude on the part of the voters prejudicially affects the chances of a popular candidate who relies on general support and not on communal or pocket boroughs. We have, therefore, to appeal once again to the voters of Bhuleshwar Ward not to be indifferent towards this election but to see that Mr. Ganpathishanker Desai is successfully returned to the Corporation to continue his public service in a new channel.

PRESENT SITUATION IN KANARA

An informal talk on "The Present Situation in North Kanara", with special reference to the forthcoming legislative elections, will be initiated by Sjts. Karnad Sadashivrao, B. M. Basrur and Shankarrao Gulwadi to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Sjt. R. S. Padbidri (A.4, Saraswat Bldgs., Gamdevi). Those interested in the district are requested to attend.

UNITED JAIN STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of this Union Mr. M. R. Masani, will deliver an inaugural address to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Congress Socialists" and to-morrow (Sunday) in the lecture hall of The United Jain Students' Home, Peerbhoy Bombay No. 2, (4th, floor), Princess Street.

BOMBAY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

A luncheon party will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Members of the Union and their lady friends are invited to attend the same. Charges will be Rs. 2 per head. Those intending to attend the function should communicate with Miss Bharda, 135, Cumballa Hill before Wednesday, 23rd instant.

PROTEST AGAINST CORPORATION

A general meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Farooqui Volunteer Corps and other Societies of Bombay, in the Maidan (open ground) at Mahomed Ali Road, adjoining the Mandvi Post Office No. 3 to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. to voice the grievances of Muslim employees of the Bombay Municipality as well as in the matter of the Sabha Mandap.

Loud speakers are arranged.

CREDITOR LOSES EAR AND NOSE

Sequel To Enforcement Of Civil Decree

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

How a small loan of money costed the creditor his ear and nose was reported before the Vile-Parle Police Sub-Inspectors, Messrs. Khan and Rane by one Bhanjee Keshavjee, a grocer, residing and doing business in Kalina, a village some three miles away from Santa Cruz.

It appears that the above Bhanjee had advanced some money to a Mogul stable-owner, who failed to pay his debt to Bhanjee. Thereupon Bhanjee approached the Bandra City Court and secured an attachment decree against the Mogul. Along with the bailiff and the panch Bhanjee yesterday went to Kalina to claim the attachment decree. The Mogul debtor is alleged not only to have refused to comply with the Court's order but with two of his friends rushed on the creditor, threw him down, sat on his chest and cut down his ear and nose. Police aid was immediately requisitioned and the three assailants were arrested.

The Sub-Inspector, Mr. Rane is conducting further inquiries in the case.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Indians In Madagascar

A young Bohra youth, who was born and bred in Madagascar, has come to Bombay to see his relatives. Mr. Akbarally D. Majungawala, the youth in question, is a landlord. He is also a journalist. Speaking of the journalists in Madagascar he said that there were about 20 newspapers in that country but they published only views or editorials and advertisements and not police court cases and such other items as are published in newspapers in other countries. There is a Journalist's Association in Madagascar and the members are admitted by ballots and on the proposal of some recognised journalists. Only story writers or book publishers are not admitted. Hindus and Muslims settlers, who number about 8,000, live very peacefully there. They are all called Hindus as Indians from America are known as Indians. Living is also cheap there and as far as trade is concerned the traders have to pay customs duty on imported goods from other countries but nothing or very little on goods imported from France or French colonies. The French people treat all Indian residents as equals and there is nothing like colour bar there. Mr. Akbarally is the author of three French books.

"Federal Merchant" (?)

If mediocrity struggled hard for expression, it could not have done better than seeking expression in the columns of a monthly magazine, started in Bombay under the name of "Federal Merchant." "Federal Merchant" would have eminently been suitable for a high-class journal devoting itself to problems of inter-provincial trade in India. Then both the words, "federal" and "merchant" would have had some significance. But as one goes through the editorial explanation for the starting of this

(Continued in Col. 5)

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

The Bandra fair is the subject of gossip throughout the length and breadth of the suburbs. To-day being a bank holiday, and to-morrow being the last day of this big Catholic fair I am sure crowds will flock to it.

A correspondent sends the description of the fair which is based on a film version. Here it is:—"Leaving all the solemn celebrations of the feast let us visit the fair starting from the top of the hill. We descend the hill amidst the long rows of planted shops, whose vendors keep shouting in melodious tones the prices of their articles. Descending a few steps you hear the clear cry of Baby Leroy, asking his dady to buy him a bat and a ball or the shrieking howl of little Shirley Temple, coaxing her mummy to buy her a nice closing and opening eyes doll. Walking among the happy-go-lucky crowd, there in a corner of a shop you see the pleading eyes of John Boles asking the enchanting Evelyn Laye for one heavenly night or the smiling face of Maurice Chevalier anxiously waiting for one hour with the bewitching Jeanette Macdonald. Another shop ahead gives one the full glimpse of Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy, in a storm of laughter, all over a big toy policeman or the clumsy looking face of slim Summerville with the bitter closed face of Zasupit trying to make the crowds laugh by their idiotic jokes. A little further dressed in his very best comes Ramon Navarro, trying to woo Madge Evans, the adorable daughter of England. As you stroll along under the splendour of the palm grove, in a solitary nook you might hear the all-powerful voice of Lawrence Tibbet singing the Cuban love song to the romantic rumba dancer Lupe Velez. Now you approach the circus in which you see Clark Gable and Polly Morgan in their acrobatic display. In a small stall, in a wire gauge cage is enclosed Frank Buck's African cobra from "Bring them Back Alive." Now we approach the merry-go-round run by Tom Mix and his cow boys, on whose horse is seated the flirtish figure of Norma Shearer, inviting strangers to kiss. The last attraction of the fair is the magic tent of Chundu the Magician who this time tries to attract the attention of the crowd with a nankhatai band. . . ." as I said in the beginning, I repeat once again that this is only a film version of what the fair comprises of, so I hope you do not miss seeing it. It is really a treat to the eyes.

SANTA CRUZ LECTURE

The Wellington Gymkhana, a very active body, which had recently organised a very successful debate which drew a crowded house and was greatly applauded, is, I am told to hold a lecture-to-morrow at the Gymkhana pavilion at 6 p.m.

The lecturer is to be Mr. J. Ribeiro and the subject is "A Talk on Bombay."

Municipal Bye-Election And Miss Kara

The Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party write:

"Some time back the Party had decided to put up Comrade Maniben Kara as its candidate for the bye-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 'C' Ward. Since then certain developments have taken place which have made it necessary for the Party to reconsider the matter. Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai, one of the secretaries of the B.P.C.C. having decided to contest the elections, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its last meeting thought it fit to give its support to him and instructed its officials to issue an appeal to voters on its behalf.

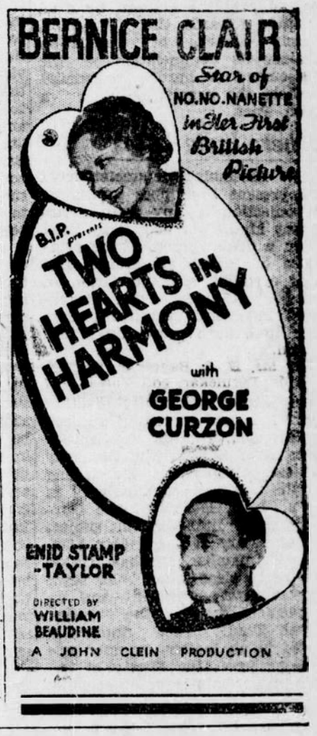
Although it would still be quite open to the Party to sponsor Comrade Maniben's candidature without any breach of Congress discipline, Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai not being officially a Congress candidate, a situation would be created where two Congressmen would be pitted against each other. To avoid this contingency, and in the highest interests of the Congress, the Executive Committee of the Party, with the full concurrence of Comrade Maniben Kara, has decided that the elections should not be contested on its behalf.

(Continued from Col. 7)

journal, one vainly searches, through the two pages and half of printed matter, for any justification for the starting of such an indifferently printed matter.

But there is one hope. Nowadays to start a journal in itself requires considerable optimism on the part of the originator of the idea. Evidently the Editor of the "Federal Merchant" is an optimist. If he can use this gift to better advantage, he may do better in the future. Every one ought to wish him success, without prejudice to personal views held in the matter.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



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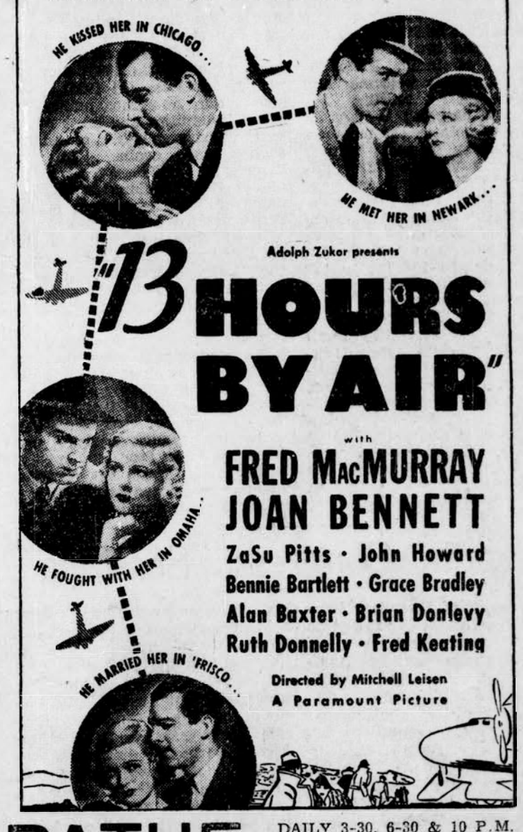

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1936

INDIAN INTERESTS FIRST

The Commerce Member announced in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday that, in order to prevent unnecessary dislocation and avoid uncertainty in both countries, the operation of the Ottawa Pact would continue as a temporary arrangement until negotiations for a fresh agreement had concluded one way or other. If it is a question of a few weks after the expiry of the present Pact there may not be much opposition to the temporary arrangement, though, ordinarily the right procedure is to presume that there is no fresh agreement if one is not arrived at by the time the present one expires. However, it is to be hoped that the temporary arrangement will not induce the British interests to prolong the negotiations unduly. That will be most unfair to India, who has already suffered much in consequence of the present Agreement. In any case we strongly object to Government's refusal to consult the Assembly in the matter. Such an attitude towards the Assembly, which smacks of retaliation against its denunciation of the Agreement, is hardly calculated to help the negotiations for a fresh Pact.

Where India Loses

The Assembly's denunciation of the present Pact does not imply an objection to any fresh Pact of any kind. Nor does it by itself mean a denunciation of the principles of British preference. But it is certainly a denunciation of the general tenor of the Agreement in giving exclusive preference to Britain to an extent which amounts to discrimination against other countries and which deprives India of the right of giving similar preference to other countries. And in taking up such an attitude towards any agreement with Britain the Assembly accurately represents the feeling in the business community in India. In a letter to the Government of India on the subject the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, makes this point clear when he says: "The Ottawa Agreement and its supplementary, viz., the Indo-British Trade Pact practically placed in an indirect manner restrictions upon the liberty of India to enter into trade agreements with the non-Empire countries which partly was responsible for their trade policies militating against their trade relations with this country. Under these circumstances, my Committee are not in favour of having any new agreement based upon the principle adopted at Ottawa of granting exclusive preference to the United Kingdom. A study of the Foreign trade statistics with different countries clearly demonstrates the necessity of India having unreserved liberty to extend the same or similar preference to other countries to maintain, encourage and expand our export trade."

Negotiations In India

About the evil effects of the Ottawa Agreement on Indian commerce there are now no two opinions in India. If British interests still approve of it, it is because they profit by it, though they take a short-sighted view of Indo-British trade. Britain cannot be long benefited if Indian interests are uniformly sacrificed to her. Indian businessmen have often pointed out that in view of India's adverse balance of trade with Britain and her need to meet the "Home Charges" amounting to Rs. 35 crores, India needs preference against Britain. The actual position is contrary only because India is subject to Britain and continues to be exploited for the latter's benefit. In the negotiations for a new Agreement it is the duty of the Government of India and their advisers to see that Indian interests stand first and foremost. Even the Bombay Millowners' Association, which allowed itself to be duped into the Bombay-Lancashire Pact, is now sufficiently disillusioned to insist that "the first essential of any new agreement which should be entered into is that it should in no way hamper the legitimate development of Indian industry and commerce." To this end it is essential, as suggested by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that the trade negotiations between this country and the U. K. should be carried on in this country, so that the Government of India may have full benefit of expert advice from the accredited representatives of the Indian commercial community at every stage of the negotiations.

Welcome

To-day a delegation of South African politicians drawn from all White Parties of the Union is landing in India. The delegation is paying a visit of friendship and goodwill on the invitation of the Government of India. India offers them a hearty welcome and hopes that after touring the country and meeting Indians of all shades of opinion the members will carry away pleasant impressions of their visit to this country. We also hope, and we hope with confidence, that their experience will contribute to some extent to the betterment of relations between the Whites of South Africa and Indians in the Union. We are, however, bound to say that a mere tour of friendship and goodwill cannot *solve* the Indian problem in South Africa. The problem arises fundamentally out of racial prejudices, which can yield to only one solution, if it is to be seriously liquidated. That solution is impossible so long as South African leaders, Coalitionist or Nationalist, insist that the Union is the exclusive property of Whites. The latest Press Note issued by the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee thus sums up the disabilities of Indians in two important provinces of S. Africa: "Indians number over 1.5 lakhs in Natal. They have been successively dprived of parliamentary franchise (in 1896) and municipal franchise (in 1925). They suffer from numerous public and social indignities and must put up with abusive modes of address, such as coolie. In the Transvaal, with a population of 15,000, Indians have been debarred from ownership of land in proclaimed areas, which means of good lands and they may start no new business. In recent years they have further been deprived of the right of residence and trade except in their own specified bazaars." So far as Indians are concerned, until the Government of India realise that their first and last duty is to vindicate the rights and self-respect of Indians and that their "raison-detre" lies only in the discharge of that duty—that is, in the ultimate analysis, until India becomes free and mistress in her own house her Nationals will not be treated as equals even in the British Dominions.

Faizpur Congress Sessions

The Collector of Khandesh having given the formal permission to use certain agriculturai lands at Faizpur for the purpose of holding the next Congress session, there is no longer any serious difficulty about holding the session in the village. The conditions about water supply, traffic etc., to which the permission is subject, can be easily carried out, as the villagers are most enthusiastic about the session and have offered their co-operation in every possible way. But as a Congress session anywhere is a costly job, people all over Maharashtra and Maharashtrians all over India should help in contributing the necessary funds. As Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee, points out in his appeal for funds, Maharashtra gets the honour of holding a Congress session after forty years; and this session is going to be the first of its kind, as being "of the villagers, for the villagers and by the villagers." As several parts of Maharashtra are, at present, in the grip of severe scarcity, it is also the duty of non-Maharashtrian Congressmen to come to the aid of their sister-province.

DO WE WANT A NEW ARTS COLLEGE?

Analysis Of Local Conditions And A Vindication

BY "OBSERVATEUR"

The article by a correspondent on Dr. Ambedkar's new scheme published on this journal on the 17th instant unquestionably makes interesting reading.

Non-Sectarian Outlook.

The correspondent bungles (I am afraid) his job and makes a series of statements some of which deserve to be rebutted as they frankly misrepresent the actual situation, for instance, about arts colleges, in this city. We are told that Dr. Ambedkar's college would have certain features that are not to be found in the well-established educational institutions such as those conducted by the Protestant and Catholic missions—by 'foreigners' as we are specially reminded. The missions, I am sure, can well look after themselves; but the suggestion that the actual value or utility, not to say intrinsic merits, of either of these colleges, are affected by the fact that the college is run by the organisation of 'foreigners' and that we would prefer an unadulterated 'Indian controlled' college appears to me to be quite mischievous. The colleges referred to are very well established imparting education on a non-sectarain basis certainly as the students' requirements are concerned. We do not suffer from the anti-foreigners' complex and it makes no difference who runs the college so long as it meets the demands of education in an efficient manner. That the majority of students attending these colleges are non-Christian is eloquent of the total absence of this narrow-minded and undesirable anti-foreigner bias. The Bombay public is much too decent-minded to succumb to sectarian propaganda and when it is remembered that a large body of students prefer these non-governmental colleges for reasons of the standard of teaching, teaching personnel, and the general atmosphere, the value of the special appeal becomes still more dubious.

Ideal Site.

We want to know further, whether the project of mass-conversion of Dr. Ambedkar's followers has nothing to do with this college endowment or whether, as has been subtly suggested, the Sikh donors are inspired by pure altruism and the desire to spite the Bombay philanthropists. A clear and authentic statement on the point would clarify the issue. But so far as I know Dr. Ambedkar wants to establish the college for his followers amongst the 'depressed' classes and that the endowment comes out of the propaganda funds of the Sikhs. The impression is inevitable if one followed the Doctor's public statements and other statements published in his personal Marathi paper. There is no dearth of educational institutions in centres like Poona, Nasik, Kolhapur and Belgaum, not to mention the governmental colleges and the colleges in these places are much cheaper with better local conditions such as the health and other considerations involve. A City like Bombay is unsuitable for a locality of an institution such as Dr. Ambedkar plans and Dadar comes within the radius of Bombay's mill-worker even if it were good enough to relieve the city's population congestion.

Idealism in Teaching.

Finally, a word about the college personnel. It is unfair to the men who teach to ignore the element of personal idealism that induces many of them to deliberately prefer comparative poverty. Pedagogy is not an attractive profession except for the men and women belonging to higher classes of governmental services as far as income is concerned. I know of brilliant academicians whose monthly income is earned in a few minutes' speculation in the cotton market or squandered in an hour's drinking bout and spree; but that has nothing to do with those men's worth or their work. Higher pay cannot possibly 'seduce' them and I am sure they would stick to their job and will not be attracted by Dr. Ambedkar's best offer because money is not any or the only consideration in matters of this kind. So, from what I know of conditions of teaching existing in the 'foreigners' ' colleges, I would be justified in questioning the claims such have been advanced in behalf of the Sikh endowment college. I do not think Dr. Ambedkar can improve on the tradition of the noblest self-sacrifice and service established in Poona or his project could improve in any way on the features the well-known institutions both in this city and outside possess.

Our London Letter

Weekly Review Of World Events

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
(By Air Mail).

These are the days when we have been sharply reminded of the events of the by-gone days. On Monday we were reminded of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose birth centenary was celebrated with great gusto by the Liberals of this country. In recalling his short reign and untimely death, the Liberal publicists have acknowledged that they were not alive to his greatness at the time. It is pointed out that he was chosen leader of the Liberal Party by the kind of accident that happens sometimes in the history of parties, as a compromise between two rival sections. In the case of Sir Henry the compromise was between the Liberals, or, as it might have been said in those days, the Radicals, and the Liberal Imperialists, much as the Conservatives, years afterwards, chose Mr. Bonar Law when Mr. Walter Long and Sir Austen Chamberlain were rivals for the leadership of the Conservative Party. Of course, to the Liberal leaders, how the history of the Liberal Party might have been changed if "C.-B." had lived more than the year or two he did to hold the Prime Ministership and lead the party is a matter of wistful speculation to this day.

Labour Party

On Sunday the high command of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Movement moved to Plymouth to take stock of the year's work. Mr. George Hicks, Mr. Gillies and Dr. Hugh Dalton who have been in Paris to consult with the French trade union and Socialist leaders, will be back at Plymouth only this afternoon and their report on the policy of the Labour Party towards Spain will then be considered, and a statement of policy will come before the Trades Union Congress tomorrow. However, after M. Blum's speech on Sunday last, it is held to be unlikely that the Labour movement in this country will break away from the policy of the French Socialist Government. Unless M. Blum changes his line, Labour will not change its line. It will be remembered that three years ago the Trades Union Congress met just after the trade union and Socialist movements of Germany had been brutally wiped out of existence. Two years ago it met just after the Vienna bloodshed and the suppression of free trade unionism in Austria. Last year it met just after the opening of the Italian attack on Abyssinia. This year it is meeting in the middle of the Spanish civil war.

Mr. Findlay's Speech

Naturally, most of the work at this session of the Congress is devoted to events abroad instead of to domestic affairs, which have been put in the background. The speech of Mr. Findlay, the chairman of the Congress, has been subject to strong criticism by the British isolationists and by those who think it indecent that the conduct of foreign Governments should be brought into question by the British Labour leaders. But as Mr. Findlay pointed out, his party could not overlook the grave issues in Spain and their consequences to this country and the world at large. His speech which was devoted to the attitude of organised labour to foreign problems had one effect. It raised delegates to their feet for a moment of silence in tribute to the fight of the Spanish workers and his call for a pact of non-aggression and mutual assistance between Britain, France and Russia, with the support of every other country willing to join, to guarantee peace in the East of Europe as well as in the West, received a hearty response from the delegates. It was recognised that the call was a true language of Democracy and a commonsense point of view for mutual assistance against a common danger in order to be effective than a few piecemeal efforts.

No United Front

However, the Labour leaders fight shy of a United Front in this country and Mr. Findlay gave expression to this feeling of his colleagues when, in discussing home politics, he contended that "each party can fight the menace of Fascism on its own platform; each can back up the other parties from its own platform if defence of Democracy is the common aim." He had no doubt that all the parties of the Left were working for the same things for liberty, peace and social progress. All had a common enemy in Fascism. Therefore, his refusal to respond to the wishes of those who have advocated a United Front has been unconvincing. For, as the "News Chronicle" pointed out, supposing that this sort of reasoning were applied internationally and it were said that each of the democratic States of Europe might defend itself against the aggressor as best it could, that they could back each other up if they found it convenient that any effective co-ordination of effort would be "an association of discordant elements, hypercritical of each other on many matters of policy" there would hardly be any chance of peace being maintained anywhere.

"Wanted Action"

Meanwhile there are in the ranks of the Labour Party men like Sir Charles Trevelyan who criticise the Party leadership for not making any call to action in support of the Spanish Government. "We expected a call to action. We have got a series of platitudes", writes Sir Charles,

(Continued on Page 12)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MUSSOLINI WEIGHS IN

In the very midst of the double European crisis—German and Spanish—and on the eve of the League Assembly, Signor Mussolini has made his own valuable and important contribution to peace. He has almost added a third crisis. His mouth-piece, Signor Gayda, has called upon the three Powers, Austria, Hungary and Italy to ignore the Little Entente, to forget the Danubian bloc and to "get together, arm themselves and be ready to meet any dangerous repercussions from incidents elsewhere." The meaning is obvious. Italy and her satellites are to stand by Germany or Spanish rebels or both. That "dangerous repercussions" are only too likely from "incidents elsewhere" is undoubted. Nazis are baiting Russia and the Spanish rebels France according to a recent cable. The third crisis, therefore, apart from being a crisis in itself is calculated to weld all the three into a major crisis—an open challenge by consolidated International Fascism. Britain can do much to save the world—and incidentally her own position in the Mediterranean which is immediately threatened. But Britain is still undecided between her professions of democracy and Fascist inclinations of her democratic Tories.

A DAMAGING APOLOGIA

Government have evidently begun to realise that it is easy for the "Governor-General-in-Council" to rule out inconvenient adjournment motions but very difficult to prevent them coming home to roost. They thought they could effectively fight Congress by objectionable methods and could effectively choke Indian protests against Imperial policy which intimately affects Indians. They find that the method has failed. So an attempt has now been made to explain to ignorant Indians the rules and procedure and to assure them of the innocence of the Government. The damaging fact that motions were disallowed even after they had been admitted as in order by the President has been sought to be explained away on the ground that "the Governor-General-in-Council" and the President are guided by a different, but not contradictory, set of considerations. The two most important considerations, we learn, are "protection of interests which need protection, but lie beyond the scope of the President's authority and, second, the Governor-General's responsibility for preventing the Central Legislature being utilised for arousing discussions which would, in general, be harmful to the public interest". Two instances immediately occur to us. What interests were sought to be protected by not allowing a discussion on the complaints that the Viceroy's assurances were not being respected as regards the election campaign? And what public interest would have been harmed "in general" if Indian feeling on the Palestine question had been ventilated by representatives of the country? In fact a review, in the context of the alleged explanation, of the adjournment motions ruled out by the Governor-General-in-Council, makes the Congress case complete and actually justifies the protest that efforts are being made in an organised form to suppress Congress propaganda and defeat, if possible, Congress candidates at the polls.

A REACTIONARY BODY

The Bombay Legislative Council gave one more proof of its reactionary character when on Thursday it refused not only to delete the new co-operative rule empowering the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to remove all members of the Committee of a Society and to appoint a new committee instead, but also to modify it by making it obligatory on the Registrar, before taking such a drastic step, to obtain the consent of a board consisting of himself, the President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and the Chairman of the Provincial Co-operative Bank. The co-operative movement is fundamentally a democratic movement and if it is to serve its purpose the machinery to control it must be democratic. The new rule offends against this basic principle inasmuch as it substitutes for democratic control the arbitrary will of an individual. That the Bombay Council approved of this reactionary rule, inspite of the fact that it was opposed by the Provincial Co-operative Institute, the most representative organisation of co-operators in the Presidency, and all who count in the movement, shows how little competent it is to conduct the affairs of the Presidency.

SWADESHI MARKET

The Bombay Municipal Corporation agreed to two important resolutions on Thursday. A grant of Rs. 700 was sanctioned for the Welfare Centre at Tardeo even though the Municipal Commissioner and a few others raised petty objections even to this modest demand. A more important resolution, however, was the one moved by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi recommending the establishment of a Swadeshi Museum and Market. As the mover pointed out, there are a number of Swadeshi articles about which people do not know and thus the maintenance of such a museum and market would be beneficial both to the artisans and the consumers. The Municipal Commissioner's suggestion that the Government may be asked to set apart a portion in the Prince of Wales' Museum for the purpose of exhibiting Swadeshi articles was, at best, a poor substitute and was rightly turned down.

"Questions For Mr. Shroff"

A letter over the signature of "Reader" and under the caption "Questions for Mr. Shroff" was published in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle". In that letter the correspondent asked some questions and made certain suggestions which were not justified.

As regards the correspondent's question about agitation against the Imperial Bank of India, it may be stated that Mr. Shroff's connection with that Bank is well-known. At the time the agitation was made about five years ago a huge amount of avoidable expenses used to be incurred by the Bank and there was crying need for retrenchment. It was as a result of Mr. Shroff's efforts on behalf of the Bombay Shareholders' Association that the necessity for making the retrenchments was brought home to the management of the Bank and they effected the necessary retrenchments which resulted in a saving of over 20 lakhs of rupees as could be seen also from the Chairman's speech at the last annual meeting of the Bank. As the object of the agitation was fully served and as the demand made on behalf of the Shareholders' Association was duly conceded and met by the Bank, there was no cause for continuing the agitation.

As regards the correspondent's

(Continued on page 22)

Sir James Grigg stated in the Assembly, the other day, that Indian States owed to Government of India Rs. 13 crores.

The debt that "the Government of India" owe to the helpful Indian States is, of course, incalculable.

Interest in each case to be paid by the people of India.

* * * *

Paying a sort of right-left-handed tribute to Minister Kamblt, the Poona correspondent of Bori Bunder wonders if he will find his match in the new Assembly.

He will————if he is there.

* * * *

From Assembly proceedings: "An amendment tabled by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad was passed over because he was not in his place....."

The absent-mindedness of the clever Doctor is well-known. But whose place was he in or trying to get in?

* * * *

We knew it. Sir Md. Yakub has beaten Sir Srinivas Sarma and got home first with an adjournment motion denouncing "the frivolous nature" of Congress adjournment motions.

Sir Md. Yakub was, of course, ruled out of order, but we do hope, he got a pat from Law and Order.

* * * *

By the way, the gallant Muslim "leader" supported his attack on Congress impudence by booming: "It is not Palestine. Government can do whatever they like here."

Mr. Ahmad Safadi, the Palestine patriot, simply *must* meet Sir Md. Yakub now.

* * * *

A large crowd was present at London "to bid farewell to the Indian cricketers on the first stage of their journey overland to Marseilles."

A large crowd will be present in Bombay also to bid them a warm welcome. But the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram will not be present to share in it to receive, in fact, a warmer special welcome.

* * * *

No, the Maharaj Kumar is not coming with the team. He has left London all right with them, but is discreetly leaving them at Marseilles and arriving here by an earlier boat.

* * * *

In an interview "Vizzy" declined to comment on the play of the Indian team during the tour.

How very generous and sporting of him to spare his colleagues the humiliation of telling the world that it was all their fault!

* * * *

Major Brittain-Jones, we note with relief, is remaining in England to take up an appointment.

But it won't be with the M.C.C. or for that matter, any County or Club, we bet. They know better.

* * * *

The Council of Liberal Party in London calls attention to the gravity of the International situation and to the need for "a vigorous liberal movement."

Now, what is a vigorous liberal movement? Vigorously doing nothing?

Liberals are everywhere the same.

* * * *

Mr. Anthony Eden, who has now happily recovered from an attack of chicken-pox, will lead the British delegation to the League Assembly.

It is expected at Geneva that he will this time enact the role of the Wild Man of Servility.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE-HOWLERS.

(Contributed by the Junior Colleague).

(1) Messrs. Olsvanger and Ahmad Safadi propose to address a meeting of local Muslims at Chhota Qabristan on the Palestine situation.

(2) The Government of France have applied to Simla for the loan of Sir James Grigg's services to improve the Gold-Flight situation.

* * * *

And then there was the charming angel at the Cocktail Dance, who read "Flight of French Capital" in news-headlines and wondered enviously if gay Paris had now grown wings, too!

* * * *

The driving instructor was giving his pupil some final hints before he took out his car for the first time alone after obtaining his licence.

"Now remember," said the instructor, "go round every corner prepared to meet a bus or something on the wrong side of the road."

A few days later the pupil appeared, covered with bandages.

"Hullo!" said the instructor. "Accident?"

"Yes," replied the pupil sadly. "I met that blinkin' bus—but it was on the 'right' side of the road."

More Citizens Can Go To Polls

Council Passes Important Amendment To Bombay City Municipal Act

POONA: September 18.

Some brisk work was done by the Legislative Council to-day, which considered as many as four Bills, taking two of them through three readings.

The Bill to control the practice of opium-smoking and to suppress dens in Bombay City was introduced by Dewan Bahadur Kambli. The Bill passed the first reading, the second reading has been postponed till Monday.

The House earlier passed an amendment to the Indian Lunacy Act in its application to the Presidency and also an amendment to the Bombay City Municipal Act lowering the franchise qualification of the city. After some discussion the House rejected by 27 votes to 13 Rao Saheb Kulkarni's motion seeking to amend the Tobacco Act Rules.——A. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

The Bombay Council met this noon with Hon. Mr. Hosseinali Rahimtoola in the chair.

During the interpellations, Rao Bahadur Bole asked whether Government's attention had been drawn to an article captioned. "Vagaries of Censor" in the film India magazine of January 1936 issue. The Home Member replied in the affirmative and admitted that certain allegations had been made therein against censors. To a query whether Government were aware that one of members of the board of Film Censors asks his motor driver to see a picture and that the driver's opinion is later used against the producer the reply was in the negative.

M.L.C.'S "DOUBLE RESIDENCES"

Mr. Bhailal Patel asked (A) whether any members of the Bombay Legislative Council have double residence, one for the purpose of drawing allowances as a member of the Council and another for the purpose of correspondence as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and (B) whether any member of the Bombay Legislative Council nominated by the Government on a local body can have residence outside the limits of such local body for the purpose of drawing travelling allowances as a member of the council.

The Home Member replied (A) Yes. The address of Dr. P. G. Solanki as recorded in the Bombay Municipal Corporation list is 31, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7. Since 27th December 1935, his address as communicated by him to the Legislative Council Office was Navsari, Surat, District. On the 29th August 1936 the Council Office however received intimation from him that he had changed his address from Navsari to Bombay. (B) Yes. Under rule 473 of the Bombay Civil Services Rules a member of the Legislative Council who has to leave his usual place of residence for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Council or transacting business connected with his duties as a member is entitled to draw travelling allowances. For the purpose of drawing such allowances, it is therefore entirely immaterial whether his usual place of residence is within the limits of the local body of which he is nominated member or outside such limits."

Replying to a question of Syed Munawar the Home Member stated that the Riot Tax was imposed only on such properties of charitable institutions and trusts as were not exclusively occupied for charitable purposes as defined in Section 143 (2) of the Bombay City Municipal Act. To Mr. Tairsee's question it was told that the question of closing the Small Cause Court, Bombay at two in the afternoon on Saturday was under consideration.

LUNACY ACT AMENDMENT.

After interpellations Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi moved a Bill to amend the Lunacy Act in regard to the provision of contribution to the Lunatic's maintenance to the Government from local bodies whereof those lunatics were residents. The Bill seeks to empower courts to enquire on the application of the authority which makes the reception order in respect of any lunatic into the question whether any local authority is liable for the cost of maintenance of that lunatic under any law for the time being in force and that the court shall not pass order for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of lunatic from local authority, if lunatic has estate applicable to his maintenance or if there is any person legally bound to maintain him and has means to maintain him.

Dr. Collaco suggested that the local authority should be charged only if it had the lunatic's residence for five previous years. He stated that the lunatic relations of Bombay residents were brought to Bombay and then sent to the asylum and the Corporation charged for that.

Dr. Vad stressed the necessity of appointing properly qualified men over the Asylums and proper treatment given to the lunatics. The Bill at last went through all the three readings with a slight modification.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's next bill sought to lower the Bombay Corporation Franchise and bring it in line with the Bombay City's Franchise for the new Legislative Assembly. This Bill too passed the three readings without change.

OPIUM-SMOKING CONTROL BILL.

The Excise Minister next introduced the Opium-Smoking Control Bill and moved its first reading.

The Bill discourages the opium-smoking habit by the suppression of the opium-smoking habit and the opium-smoking dens. The Bill while allowing opium-smoking individually, prohibits the smoking of, or arrangement for smoking opium in the Assembly of persons consisting of two or more persons.

Mr. Karbhari, supporting the Bill raised the question of toddy adulteration and suggested that Government ought to control it. He referred to a confidential circular of the Excise Commissioner in which the fact that toddy was adulterated was admitted.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale suggested action against shops who catered "Golden Tea" in which opium poppies are used to flavour it. The speaker did not know why Government should have allowed individual opium-smoking by this Bill and not come forward for the total prohibition.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowiee Tairsee wanted to know what exactly the Government's policy in this connection was after which every member of the House would support it.

KOTHAWALA EXFLAINS.

Mr. Kothawala, Revenue Secretary said that the Bill aimed at the suppression of smoking dens and not the smoking of it.

Replying to the debate Dewan Bahadur Kambli said, it was difficult and expensive too to suppress individual smoking. Once there were found to be as many as 1,454 smokers in the Presidency. The Minister stated that Bombay Presidency was not so much affected by this evil.

The first reading of the Bill was then passed without a dissenting note. On the motion of Rao Saheb Kulkarni, further consideration of the Bill was postponed till Monday.

STATUTORY MOTIONS

The House next considered the statutory motions all moved by Rao Saheb Kulkarni to the Tobacco Act rules. One of the motions sought to delete a provision which impelled one licensee trader to supply information regarding the business of any other trader. This, it was argued by several members, would tend traders to be informers, supplying any news about their rivals.

Khan Bahadur Cooper opposed the motion which when put to vote was defeated by 13 to 27 votes.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Dowager Countess Of Lytton Dead

LONDON, September 18.

The death has occurred of Dowager Countess of Lytton, sister of Dowager Lady Loch with whom she celebrated her 90th birthday this week. On the same day Lady Lytton's grand-daughter, Mrs. Glennie, daughter of the architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens, gave birth to twin daughters. The sister's friendship was almost legendary. They parted on marriage 70 years ago and wrote daily until recent years.—Reuter.

India's Honoured Guests

MEMBERS OF SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION WHO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp, Minister of Lands.

Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, Public Health and Education and Leader of the Delegation.

Mr. P. I. Hoogenbout, Secretary of the Interior.

(From left to right):—Dr. N. J. Van der Merwe, Member of the House of Assembly and Leader of the Nationalist Party of the Orange Free State; Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs and Messrs. J. H. F. Grobler, L. Egeland, M. J. van der Berg and J. G. Derbyshire, Members of the House of Assembly.

200 EGYPTIANS DROWNED?

Railwaymens' Excursion On Nile Ends In Disaster

CAIRO, Sept. 18.

Two hundred railway employees and their wives and children have, it is feared, been drowned as a result of collision on the Nile River.

The party was going on excursion in a launch when the latter came into collision with a barge and sank immediately. Only four persons were saved.

All the victims were Egyptians.—Reuter.

ALCAZAR BLOWN UP

Govt. Forces Destroy Building In Toledo

MADRID, September 18.

Government forces exploded the mine under Alcazar, Toledo, practically destroying the building.

In preparation for firing the mine the whole civil population of Toledo was evacuated during the night and was compelled to encamp in bitter wind, a mile and half from the city.—Reuter.

MALAGA'S S. O. S. TO MADRID

GIBRALTAR: Sept. 18.

"Queen Elizabeth" which arrived here from Malaga yesterday intending to go to Malta, sailed at day-break with destroyer "Anthony" for Malaga where, it is understood, street-fighting is proceeding between the various groups and buildings have been set on fire.

Destroyer "Worcester" is already at Malaga whence, it is reported, the Civil Governor has urgently appealed to the Madrid Government for immediate reinforcements following the refusal of 600 militiamen to continue the fight against the insurgents.

Malaga Communists' letters to Communist refugees in Gibraltar declare that they would rather smash whole of Malaga than surrender and be shot by insurgents for shooting naval officers.—Reuter.

LABOUR SUPPORT TO RE-ARMAMENT

Party Executive Discusses Attitude

LONDON, September 18.

The Executive of the Labour Party discussed for several hours to-day the attitude to be adopted towards Government's armaments policy. It is learned that, although no definite decision was taken, a majority of those present definitely favoured rearmament.

A resolution embodying that viewpoint will be submitted at another meeting of Executive, at Edinburgh on October 1 with a view to its being presented to the conference as a statement of policy.

It is gathered that to-day's proceedings were characterised by very frank speaking. Mr. Hugh Dalton, in a vigorous speech, expressed himself in favour of supporting Government's armaments policy and was strongly backed by Mr. Clynes and other influential members of the Executive.

It is understood that Mr. Herbert Morrison criticised the proposal, but did not definitely oppose.—Reuter.

The Romance of Words.

"Blackleg"

It is difficult to see what connection there can be between frequenters of race courses and strike-breakers. Nevertheless, the word by which Trade Unionists contemptuously describe one who steps into a striker's place had its origin on the turf.

Although the derivation of "blackleg" was argued in the solemnity of a full Court of Queen's Bench, the learned men, who presided there, were unable to come to a decision regarding it. There is no doubt, however, that it was a racing term for a cheat, or swindler, and that it probably came from the sporting men's practice of wearing black top-boots.

At first any professional racing man would be called a blackleg, but later the word was reserved for the professional sporting cheat.

MINISTERS REVIEW PALESTINE SITUATION

Martial Law If No Definite Change

LONDON, September 18.

It is understood that the meeting of Ministers this morning received the reports of General Wauchmope and Mr. Dill with regard to the situation in Palestine. It is learned that Government intend to delay putting martial law into operation until they seee how the situation develops. It is hoped that the influence of more moderate Arabs will have a steadying effect, but there is no doubt that, failing very definite change in the situation, martial law will be proclaimed.—Reuter.

Boatman Struck By Lightning & Killed

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Struck by lightning one boatman instantaneously died and three others sustained serious injuries in the Hooghly river near Sibpur Ghat last night, necessitating their removal to hospital. —United Press.

IRAQ PIPE LINE DAMAGED

Patrol Repulses Ambush: Incendiaries Burn Jewish Flour Mill

JERUSALEM Sept. 18.

A patrol of eleventh Hussars was ambushed between Nablus and Jenin. It suffered no casualties and repelled the attackers.

The Jewish New Year was marked by recrudescence of Arab hostilities. An attack was made last night on at least nine Jewish centres. Four separate onslaughts were made on an orange-growing colony at Nesszlona. The Jewish watchmen had exhausted their ammunition when the police party arrived just in time.

Incendiaries gutted a Jewish flour mill near Samakh. The damage is estimated at £5,000.

The Iraq Pipe Line has again been damaged near Afuleh.—Reuter.

U. S. TO KEEP OUT OF WAR

Guiding Policy Of Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

"Foreign trade should not be sought in a manner that might involve the United States in war. We must keep out of war," said Mr. Daniel Roper, Secretary for Commerce, addressing the American business advisory council.

Mr. Roper thought that conditions in Europe make it advisable for the United States to seek proper readjustments of her economic and social segments in the interest of wise co-operative understanding and, thereby, avoid European extremes.—Reuter.

DRIVER FATALLY STABBED

The daring exploits of a gang of "roughs" operating on Argyle Road Dongri culminated in the murder of a bullock cart driver on Friday night.

It appears that there are some 'Mawalies' in Dongri who have banded themselves together to pilfer from carts commodities which are carried in them. On Friday Vithoba Ganpat was in charge of a cart loaded with bags of sugar. One of the members of the gang ripped upon one of the bags of sugar and was about to help himself, when Vithoba's attention was drawn to it and he promptly got off his seat and attempted to capture the man.

The culprit ran down the road and turned into Poona Street with Vithoba in hot chase. It then transpires that the culprit suddenly turned round and whipped out a knife and struck Vithoba on the neck, causing a serious wound to which he succumbed on the spot. The assailant escaped and is still reported to be at large.

The Dongri Police are in charge of the investigations.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN RAILWAY WORKSHOP

Mechanics Blown To Pieces: Search For Missing Limbs

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

Considerable sensation was caused in Moghulpura to-day, when the railway loco-workshop roof was smashed into splinters, as a sequel to a tremendous explosion caused by the bursting of an oxyacetylefne gas cylinder. Five deaths, and grave injuries to as many as 30 workers, are so far reported.

It is reported that some coolies and mechanics who were within the reach of the explosion were blown into pieces, and some had their limbs severed; still others were, by the sudden impact, dashed against the steel material. The victims of the catastrophe were removed to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and Moghulpura Hospital, where they are stated to be in a critical condition.

An unconfirmed report indicates that 150 men have been injured and some 12 have lost lives. On receipt of the news of the accident, the Railway authorities rushed to the spot, and the police who were at once summoned are in charge of the workshop, and nobody is allowed to enter in. Vigorous efforts are being made to locate the remaining victims.—United Press.

HORRIFYING SPECTACLE

A visit to the spot revealed a horrifying spectacle. Doctors and workmen were feverishly removing the victims from workshop, the roof of which had been blown off in certain parts. Relatives and friends stood wailing outside. None was allowed to enter the premises. The doctor stated that casualties have not yet been ascertained definitely. The limbs of some of the victims blown off were picked up, while some are missing. So far seven serious cases have been admitted to the Mayo Hospital, while others are being treated in Moghulpura itself.

The explosion occurred at about 10 to-day, and involved men in far-off parts of the workshop, in which more than a thousand of them were at work.—A. P.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

A communique issued by the Agent N. W. Railway, states:—

"At 9-30 this morning an oxygen cylinder exploded in the erecting shops of the N. W. Railway, Moghulpura, when an operator was decarbonizing a part of a locomotive cylinder.

The explosion caused the death of three persons instantaneously, and a fourth succumbed to injuries later. Four others were seriously injured, three of whom were taken to Mayo hospital immediately. Twentyfive persons who were slightly injured received medical attention within ten minutes.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST BOMBAY SENATE?

Sind Educationists' Move

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 17.

The Vernacular (Sindi) Text books prescribed by the Bombay University this year for the B. A. course have evoked great resentment among a section of the Sind educationists and social reformers. The books, it is alleged, are cramped up with words and sentences that directly attack Hindu society.

Memorials had been sent to the University authorities to revoke their decision, but they have been turned down.

Now there is a move to institute a civil suit against the Senate of the University.—United Press.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FAIZPUR CONGRESS

Woman Organiser's Tour

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail)

Applications from women volunteers for admittance to the Women Volunteers Training Camp to be opened at Poona, by about the 20th of next month are pouring in.

Miss Prema Kantak, the Organiser of the Women Volunteer Corps of the Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress, has been touring for enrolment of members of the Corps. She visited during the last week Sholapur, where she was received by the President of the District Congress Committee and Mrs. Antroliker and Mrs. Pitre. She had a busy programme in the City where she addressed two big meetings including one of ladies. She also spoke at the A. I. Political Prisoners' Day meeting. She had consultations with local lady workers who promised the full quota of women volunteers from the District.

On the 13th she visited Barsi and addressed two ladies' meetings and on the 14th reached Pandharpur where she addressed a couple of meetings. The English School boys and girls evinced great enthusiasm and promised to enrol themselves as volunteers of the Reception Committee. Miss Kantak also addressed a public meeting on 'Gandhi and his philosophy'.

Miss Kantak will visit Bombay and the Suburbs on the 26th instant and will meet lady workers during her stay in the City.

It may be recalled that the Democratic Swarajist organ the 'Rastra-Mat' made some disparaging remarks on women volunteers of the Congress and Miss Prema Kantak protested to Mr. M. S. Aney, President of the Party, who while resigning his presidentship has dissociated himself from the remarks made by 'Rastra-Mat' and it is learnt, has sent a courteous reply to Miss Kantak.

POLICE CHARGE STRIKERS

Over 3,000 Men Idle On Singapore Defence Works

SINGAPORE, September 18.

The building strike has spread to the Air Force base, Seletar, where 2,000 men have downed tools making the total of 3,000 idle on the defence works, Singapore. The police arrested 26 ringleaders after stormy scenes this morning outside the Chinese Protectorate. A large body of police charged 500 strikers who spent the whole night outside the Protectorate, which is strongly barricaded and guarded.

The strikers are demanding formation of a Labour Union in Straits Settlements and increase of wages.—Reuter.

STUDENTS' BID FOR FAMINE RELIEF

But Principal Turns Down Proposal To Utilise Social Funds

POONA: Sept. 18.

Nearly 200 students, including 50 girl-students, of the Fergusson College, submitted to-day a requisition to the Principal, suggesting the abandonment of the Annual Social arranged for September 26 and utilising the funds collected for the relief of famine sufferers.

The Principal is understood to have turned the proposal down on the ground that the arrangements were complete for the Social and could not be abandoned.

The requisition was signed by a large number of members of the "Social" Managing Committee.

The Students' Committee is meeting to-morrow to consider the situation.—A. P.

ATTACKS ON ALCAZAR GARRISON

Spanish Govt. Forces Continue Their Mining Operations

MADRID, Sept. 17.

Following the refusal of the Alcazar garrison to surrender, Government are continuing their attacks and also the mining operations.

It is understood that the mines have almost reached the centre of Alcazar and a mine may be sprung at any moment.

Expert miners engaged in the work are frequently interrupted by desperate sallies of the beleaguered, who rush out with grenades under cover of machine-gun fire and attempt to stop the mining operations.—Reuter.

Bombay Mayor's Report On Famine Conditions

(Continued from page 1).

(23) Rao Saheb Harjiwandas Valji; (24) Mr. Mathooradas Haribhai; (25) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; (26) Mr. Manibhai Trivedi; (27) Mr. Mulraj Karsondas; (28) Mr. M. L. Dahunakar; and (29) Mr. Indulal Yajnik.

The Mayor's Report

The Mayor in his report said:

In pursuance of the decision of the Committee arrived at its meeting held on the 9th September, 1936, I took up the investigation of the economic conditions prevailing in the various parts of the Presidency owing to the failure or shortage of rainfall this year. The sources of my information are communications from the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, the Karnatic Congress Committee, the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee and several other official and non-official organizations engaged in relief work in Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Karnatic, etc. Information about conditions in Cutch and Kathiawad has been received from responsible sources.

INTERVIEWS AND DISCUSSIONS

Besides the written communications I had a personal interview with the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Cooper and about twenty-five elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. R. P. Masani, one of the Hon. Secretaries, also visited Poona at my request and saw the Hon. the Revenue Member and Mr. Kothawala, the Revenue Secretary to Government. On Tuesday last, I personally saw the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper. There were also present at the interview Mr. Collins, the Commissioner for the Northern Division and Mr. Kothawala, the Revenue Secretary. The question was discussed for about an hour. In addition to the interview with the Hon. Revenue Member, I met the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, representing various districts and the situation was again gone through at great length with them at two meetings. The following results emerged from these discussions and communications:

KONKAN NORMAL.

So far as the three districts of Konkan, viz., Ratnagiri, Colaba and Thana, are concerned, the rainfall and the crops are normal; the Surat District is on the whole normal except that there is some distress in Olpad and Mandvi Talukas.

IN BARAH TRACT.

In Broach District there is acute scarcity of water in the Barah Tract. The failure of the earlier rains has affected the crops seriously. There was acute fodder shortage for the cattle. The recent rainfall has made little or no difference to the question of fodder supply and in spite of Kadbi, the cattle will starve unless cheap fodder is made available in large quantities.

DOHAD AND JHALOD.

The conditions in the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas of the Punch Mahal District were on the verge of famine and Godhra Taluka is also partly affected.

IN KAIRA DISTRICT.

In the Kaira District in the Matar and Mehmadabad Talukas and a part of Nadiad Taluka; all pulses, except tuir, rice, Bajri, Bawata, Kodra, were totally destroyed in three-fourths of the area; and the result of the recent rainfall even if continued to be satisfactory would not be felt till after three months. In the meantime, these places stand in the need of immediate and substantial assistance.

FODDER FAMINE.

In the Ahmedabad District, the talukas of Daskroi, Sanand, Dholka, Prantij and Viramgam are affected. The Bhal tract is also affected. The Khariff crops have been mostly destroyed and there is a fodder famine.

NO DOUBT OF FAMINE.

About Ahmednagar District, there is no doubt of famine. The Collector himself is the President of the Relief Committee and Rao Bahadur Chitale, Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Council, is the Chairman; and an influential Committee has been set up for affording relief and Rao Bahadur Chitale has asked me to send immediate assistance for the relief of those who have been affected.

WATER SCARCITY

So far as Sholapur District is concerned, there is water scarcity throughout including the City of Sholapur. The prices of foodstuffs had risen and fodder was scarce. Immediate assistance is necessary.

Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur are similarly affected, although so far as Belgaum is concerned, the later rains may prove helpful. The Karnatic Provincial Congress Committee and the Dharwar member in the Council both agreed as to the seriousness of the situation and the need for help.

GOVT. POSITION

The Government position is as follows:—

That except in the two or three Talukas of the Punch Mahal and some Talukas of Ahmedabad the position is not serious enough to require outside assistance in Gujarat; that the actual conditions in the Central and Southern Divisions following the recent rains are being specially investigated by the Commissioners of the respective Divisions and their latest reports will be made available to this Committee within the next few days.

The elected representatives of the Council from the various districts, however, take a far more serious view of the situation. These representatives have authorised me in their name to inform this Committee that in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kaira and Punch Mahals, Broach, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur, the situation is as described above and that urgent assistance is called for.

AGRICULTURIST HELPLESS

Summing up, the earlier crops have, except in the four districts mentioned above, more or less completely failed. The later rains have relieved the scarcity of water in some places, but for some months, the difficulties of fodder will remain. While the prices of foodstuff have not gone up everywhere, the failure of the Khariff crops has left the agriculturist without any credit, on which to borrow for his maintenance while the rabi crops are nearing the harvesting season. If the Khariff crops are normal, the Sawcar gives the peasants loans to keep them going until crops are harvested. As the Khariff crops have failed, the credit stream has dried up and this is the crux of the situation until the Rabi crops are assured, the agriculturists has little or no means of supplying himself with food, even though the prices of foodstuff have not risen, as he has no cash resources; that is why for three months at least the ryots stands in need of relief immediately.

RS. 3 LAKHS NEEDED

For the districts where either famine or scarcity prevails, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is called for to relieve the distress among men and cattle and for water supply.

It is likely that on receipt of the reports from the Central and Southern Divisions, further sums may be necessary, but I shall make a further report about these conditions in the next few days.

The situation in Cutch and Kathiawad is reported to be serious, but particulars are awaited.

NO OCCASION FOR OPTIMISM.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is that over a greater part of the Presidency, the earlier crops have largely failed and that the recent rains have only partially improved the situation In a matter where human life and the preservation of the agricultural wealth of the country are concerned, delay might be dangerous and the relief might come too late. The situation being more or less serious in at least eight of the districts, the Committee should not postpone action and I am of opinion that we should appoint an executive Committee to take in hand the work of drawing up an appeal which should include the situation as revealed in the Government report from the Southern and Central Divisions. The occasion is not one for optimism.

PART OF WISDOM

When serious hardship prevails over large areas it would be part of wisdom to be equipped with the machinery of relief in time and in my opinion that time has already arrived.

I have offers of assistance for saving four thousand animals. A gentleman has come forward with the promise of feeding four thousand heads of cattle with their attendants for six months from now if the cost of transport and re-transport is borne by this Committee; other smaller offers in cash have also been communicated to me.

CONTERFEITER CONVICTED

SECUNDERABAD, September 18.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Secunderabad, delivered judgment last evening in the case wherein Ikraruddin, a native of the Punjab, was charged with counterfeiting currency notes and possessing materials for counterfeiting the same.

The accused was sentenced on both counts to 7 and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences running concurrently.—United Press.

BIHAR BAN ON LABOUR WORKERS

Public Safety Act Used To Thwart Election Propaganda

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, President of the East Indian Railwaymen's Association have issued the following statement reagrding the Bihar Government's order directing Messrs. Santiram Mandal and K. C. Mitra not to enter the province for a year:—

"We have been informed that Messrs. Santiram Mandal and K. C. Mitra, two workers, specially deputed to organise railwaymen at Jamalpur, have been served with an order by the Government of Bihar under the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act, directing them not to enter the province for a year with effect from September 1, 1936.

DRIVE AGAINST LABOUR WORKERS

In Bengal provisions of the Public Safety Act have been extended to the City of Calcutta and districts of Howrah and 24-Parganas with a view to arm the Police Commissioner and District Magistrate with special powers to be used against labour workers. Of course, it has been stated in the Government communique that the powers shall be used in such manner as not to interfere with legitimate trade union activities, but we know how little this assurance is to be valued.

WHOLLY UNWARRANTED

We are also aware of how the Public Safety Act is being abused in Delhi and the Punjab. To us the use of the Public Safety Act against labour workers appears to be wholly unwarranted and mischievous and is bound to prejudicially affect the trade union movement

"RED" BOGEY

The public could not have forgotten the series of articles published in the "Statesman", not very long on the bogey of communism .The mischievous and scare-mongering propaganda of the "Statesman" met with protest and condemnation from all quarters with the result that its correspondent came out with apologetic articles expressing the view that official circles were not (sic) of the opinion that there did not really exist any cause for alarm

DANGEROUS POLICY

But we find that notwithstanding this statement, action is being taken by the Local Governments against labour and peasant workers. This policy of the Government is all the more dangerous because it is directed to restrict the activities of virile workers of the peasant and labour movement who are going to take a leading part in the forthcoming elections to the provincial legislatures.

HANDY WEAPON

Further in view of the provisions that nobody serving the term of imprisonment can stand for elections under the new Government of India Act, these powers may come handy in keeping labour workers out of election.

We, therefore, feel it our duty emphatically to protest against the present policy of the Government which in our opinion is bound to retard the growth of peasant and labour movements and may also prevent the election of true representatives of Labour".—United Press.

SHORT-STORY NUMBER OF "BE GHADI MOUJ."

The Special Short-Story Number of the "Be Ghadi Mouj" (Gujarati weekly) is noteworthy. The Number contains contributions on various aspects of short-story literature from well-known Gujarati authors and journalists like Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak, Mr. Meghani, Mr. "Mast-Fakir," Mr. Umashanker Joshi, Mr. Sitaram Sharma, Mama Varareker and Mr. Indulal Yagnik and others. It also contains many short stories and other articles.

A SOCIETY WEDDING

A reception was given at the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, on Wednesday by Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Director of the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, to celebrate his wedding. About 200 guests attended the function.

Mrs. Nazir Ahmed was Miss Razia Aslam, daughter of Mr. K. M. Aslam, Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras. She is a niece of the present Chief Presidency Magistrate of that city.

After the wedding, which took place at Madras, Dr. Nazir Ahmed and Mrs. Ahmed had gone to Ceylon, where they spent the honeymoon and arrived in Bombay recently.

Debate Continues On Companies Law Bill

(Continued from page 1).

jected by fifty-seven votes to forty-five.

Lobby talks during the lunch interval showed that the legal situation created by Dr. Khare's amendment adopted by the Assembly is contrary to what the Opposition wished to achieve. For instance, the amendment does away with the provision, restricting managing Agents to appointing only a third of the directors.

The Opposition either hopes to introduce an amendment to another section repairing the mischief done or expects that Government would make the necessary amendment in the Council of State. Owing to difficulty in drafting, the consideration of another amendment has been postponed till Tuesday, the various parties, having failed during the lunch hour to prepare an agreed draft.

LOAN TO DIRECTORS.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant moved "no company shall make any loan or guarantee any loan made to a director of a company or to a firm of which such director is a partner or to a private company of which such director is a director."

LOANS TO BANK DIRECTORS.

Sir N. N. Sircar accepted Pandit Pant's amendment which was then passed by the House. Two other amendments of Pandit Pant were accepted, after which interesting debates took place on Mr. Satyamurthi's amendment proposing the application to Banking Companies the provisions prohibiting loans to director.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that if the amendment was carried, ninety per cent of the directors of banks like the Imperial Bank, the Central Bank and other banks might resign.

He emphasised that loans to directors of banks were scrutinised with particular care.

His view was endorsed by the Law Member. Mr. Mathradas Vissanji and Sardar Sant Singh, while Sir Muhamad Yakub, Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. Shamlal, Dr. Ziauddin and Mr. Ayyangar supported the amendment.

Eventually, the amendment was rejected without division.

Mr. S. K. Som moved: "No director of a company shall hold more than ten per cent. of the share capital provided that this does not apply to private companies."

The amendment was rejected.

A number of amendments were discussed, but postponed till Tuesday to enable leaders to arrive at an agreement.

LIMIT DIRECTOR'S POWERS.

Pandit Pant moved: "The director of a public company or of a subsidiary company of a public company shall not except with the consent of the company concerned in a general meeting (A) sell or dispose of an undertaking of the company (B) issue the unissued capital of a company (C) write off any debt due by a director."

Mr. Chapman Mortimer opposed, declaring that such a general meeting would mean issuing a statement of the purpose for which it was summoned and such a statement would prove damaging to the interest of the company. He instanced the case of a company which flourished in the past, but which wished to combine with a bigger organisation. The agenda of a meeting disclosing such a purpose would prove detrimental to the interest of the company. He warned the House against depriving directors of the power to decide such matters themselves.

Sir N. N. Sircar announced that the Cantonment Bill would be taken up on Monday, and the debate on the Company Bill would be resumed on Tuesday.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday afternoon, after the Viceroy's address to the joint sitting of both Houses.—A.P.

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS IN U.S.A.

Suggestion Of Retaliation In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Mr. Mudaliar asked whether steps were being taken by the Government of India to obtain for Indians a proportionate share in the quota of immigration allowed annually into the United States of America.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe stated that further representations had been made to His Majesty's Government who were still in correspondence with the Government of the United States of America. Quotas of immigration were not available for Indians, as they were not eligible to the citizenship of the United States of America. The Government of India did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by making representations for removal of this disability which Indians shared with the Japanese and Chinese.

Prof. Ranga enquired: Whether the Government of India proposed to take retaliatory steps against Americans?

Sir Aubrey: This is a very complicated question which I should not be asked to reply, in the course of a supplementary question. No effective retaliation is possible.

Mr. Satyamurthi: "Will Government treat the Americans in India in the same way as the Indians are treated in America?

Sir Aubrey: Government have considered the point, but it is not possible at the moment.

Prof. Ranga: Is it not a fact that Americans get many more rights and facilities in India?

Sir Aubrey: The number of Americans in India is very small and no useful purpose will be served by retaliation.—United Press.

"IRRESPONSIBLE TALKS"

Law Member On Satyamurti's Amendment

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 18.

There was a lively debate in the Assembly this afternoon to Mr. Satyamurti's amendment prohibiting Banking companies from granting loans to its directors, Sir Cowasji, Mr. Visanji, Lala Shamlal, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Iyengar, and Mr. Yamin Khan came forward with vigorous speeches. The Law Member's speech in reply to the debate was mainly directed against Mr. Yamin Khan who, to the surprise of the House supported the amendment. Sir N. N. Sircar said if the amendment was carried, 90 per cent of the directors would have to resign and characterised it as irresponsible talk to say that because in one or two companies things had gone astray such things happened every where. "No amount of legislation can prevent some people from cheating," said Sir N. N. Sircar.

During the course of the debate there was a verbal duel between Sardar Sant Singh and Mr. Satyamurti. When Sardar Sant Singh referred to "Madras being too benighted", Mr. Satyamurti retorted "I would rather be in Madras than in the Punjab." When another member shouted, they in the Punjab were fighting among themselves Sardar Sant Singh replied "The Punjab is fighting because it has fighting qualities."

The amendment was lost without division. Mr. Satyamurti's amendment to the effect that no director shall be directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the contract or arrangement entered into by, or on behalf of a company of which he is a director, found sympathetic response from Sir N. N. Sircar who, while opposing the amendment as it stood on the ground that it spread the net too wide said that if it was redrafted in a reasonable form, he would be prepared to consider.

The question was therefore left over for the following day.

NOSE AND EAR CUT OFF

A Santa Cruz Decree-Holder's Sad Experience

A decree-holder who took a bailiff's party to Kalini off Santa Cruz, for the execution of a distress warrant, had the gruesome experience of having his nose and one of his ears cut off, on Thursday. He was removed to the Wadia Hospital, Andheri.

It appears one Bhanji Khedji obtained a decree for Rs. 300 against three stable-keepers of Kalini.

Bhanji took the bailiff to Kalini for attaching three buffaloes in execution of the decree obtained against the stable-owners.

As the party entered the stables, they are stated to have met with hostile reception and three persons of the rival group, it is alleged, set upon Bhanji and his party and attacked them.

Bhanji's nose and one of his ears were lopped off. Others fled.

In this connection Hamiza Ali, Haji Hussain and Jabbar were taken into custody by the Vile-Parle Police and further enquiries are in progress.

Nizam's Birthday Parade

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 18.

In celebration of the birthday of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Hyderabad Army held a parade this morning at the Futteh Maidan under the command of the heir-apparent, Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief.

The City police held a similar parade this morning, His Excellency the Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President of the Executive Council, taking the salute.—United Press.

Construction Of Faizpur Congress Nagar

R. C. INVITES CONTRACTORS TO VISIT SITE BEFORE SUBMITTING TENDERS

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress session at Faizpur has issued the following appeal:—

Construction of the Congress Nagar at Faizpur will commence from the 15th October 1936.

Following are the main items in the Nagar constructions:

Wooden bullies, bamboos and bamboo matting huts for leaders, delegates, visitors, volunteers and workers: in all accommodation for about 7,000 people

Pumps with engines, tanks and piping connections for water supply.

Flag-stone-flooring and brick-work for bathing and washing, etc.

Congress Pandal.

EXHIBITION PANDAL.

Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition is also to be held during the Congress session.

Following are the main requirements for the Exhibition:

Furniture: Almyrahs, shelfs, showcases, desks, benches, etc.

Corrugated sheets—about 3,000 in number.

The construction work is to be completed before 15th December, 1936.

CONTRACTORS INVITED.

There is very little time left for starting the work. In order to save unnecessary correspondence the contractors desirous of taking up the contract for the whole work or any part of it are requested to come personally in the Reception Committee office at Faizpur before the 30th September, 1936, for studying the particulars and submitting their tenders. The contractor will have to take back all the material used by them in the construction and also the furniture. This material will have to be removed before the end of January, 1937.

For coming to Faizpur the nearest Railway Station is Savda (G. I. P. Railway). There is a motor service from Savda station to Faizpur.

HOOLIGANS ATTACK STUDENTS

Disgraceful Rowdyism In College Gymkhana

It appears that during the Inter-Collegiate Badmington Tournament, now in progress, the Elphinstone College and the Grant Medical College were opponents in certain rounds played at the Gymkhana of the latter institution.

During one of the games some of the spectators who were mostly students of the two colleges, allowed their enthusiasm to get the better of their sense of decorum and hot words were exchanged over certain decisions of the referee.

This storm in the teapot had an ugly sequel on Wednesday evening when a band of Parsi hooligans (not students, of course), invaded the Gymkhana, where the tourney was being continued, and after raking up the trouble again beaboured the medicos with sticks, belts and anything that came handy.

Several students received serious injuries in the melee and two of them had to be taken to hospital.

While rowdyism was on, Major Bhatia the Dean of the Medical College, appeared on the scene and after sometime quiet was restored.

In the meanwhile the Badminton Tournament has been suspended and Major Bhatia has barred the entry of any hon-member to the G.M.C. Gymkhana.

One of the students admitted to the J. J. Hospital is an inmate of the Medical College Hostel.

No names of the students were available to the Press, as the matter is kept strictly private and is at present under the investigation by the Registrar of the Bombay University, who is the Official organiser of the Tournament.

TRAFFIC IN SLAVERY

Nizam's Government Move To End Practice In State

SECUNDERABAD, September 18.

By orders of the President of the Executive Council, the Judicial Secretary to the Nizam's Government, has introduced an amending bill to the Penal Code for ending traffic in slavery.

The bill provides that persons importing or exporting slaves, selling or purchasing them, or otherwise trafficking in them, shall be liable to imprisonment for life or for a period extending for ten years and also liable to fine.—United Press.

SUDDEN BURST OF RAIN IN POONA

POONA, September 18.

Poona experienced a sudden burst of heavy rainfall this afternoon between 3-30 and 5 p.m. when 1.57 inches of rain was recorded.—A.P.

ABDULLAH GANDHI ARRESTED

Fined A Rupee For Disorderly Behaviour

MADRAS, September 18.

Mr. Abdulla Gandhi who arrived in Madras yesterday was arrested last night by the police for disorderly behaviour. He was produced before a Bench Magistrate, this morning, and was fined a rupee.

He is staying here as guest of Mr. C. Abdul Hakim Sahib, leader of the Madras Presidency Muslim Progressive Party.—United Press.

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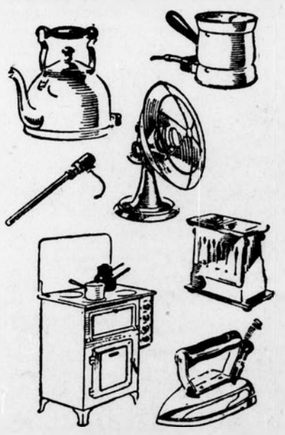

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OUR LONDON LETTER

Egyptian Delegates To Visit Late Mr. Henderson's Home?

German Airships For Indian Visitors To Coronation?

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Mail).

Now that a Treaty has been signed between Great Britain and Egypt, and History turns over another page, the mind of Hannen Swaffer goes back to 1924.

Writing in the "Daily Herald." he says then, because every old woman of both sexes in the land got scared over a letter alleged to have been written by Zinoviev, advising Communists to burn down dockyards or something, the British Tories were in again.

Swaffer had invited Lord Birkenhead, to lunch at the Carlton Club. Because he was Secretary for India, Swaffer wanted to warn him about the effect of the American filth films on Asia. But Lord Birkenhead was not interested.

DIRT LUMPS

That morning, there had been a Cabinet meeting over Egypt, where there was threatened turmoil. Birkenhead, engagingly frank as ever—and all his friends knew how he could spill the beans, and loved it—betrayed as usual, that Tory mentality which, time after time, has made Swaffer wonder how long there can be a British Empire, if "Imperialists" continue to keep up their pretence of ruling it.

"What are you going to do about Egypt?" asked Swaffer.

"Oh, that's easy," replied Lord Birkenhead. "A few lumps of dirt at Alexandria will settle it."

"I thought the days of 'Well done, Candor,' were long past." said Swaffer.

"Oh, we can drop a few poison gas bombs from aeroplanes," explained Birkenhead.

When Swaffer reminded his Lordship that the Washington Convention had abolished the use of poison gas, he made the astounding remark, "Oh, that doesn't apply to Niggers!"

Now, mind you, says Swaffer, at that moment Lord Birkenhead was Secretary of State for India! When told that. if war started, thousands of cotton growers in the South Soudan would be cut off and helpless, Birkenhead admitted to Swaffer, that he had never thought of it. When he went on to talk of the troops in Gibralter, Malta and Aden, he was corrected in every case by a reporter who was the third member of Swaffer's party.

Well. it is in that sort. comments Swaffer, of way, that the British Empire is always run, when so-called "Imperialists" are in charge of it. By killing Gladstone's two Home Rule Bills. they lost for Britain Southern Ireland. Even to-day, they cannot, by some generous move, make it up with De Valera.

Nahas Pasha and several others of the Egyptian Delegation, intend, it is reported, to pay their respects to the widow of Arthur Henderson, by a visit to her home. They attribute the success of the long negotiations and the new treaty to the statesmanship and foresight of Henderson, while he was British Foreign Secretary.

MUTUAL TUSSLE

The first little tussle which the Egyptians are having among themselves, following the signing of the Treaty between the two countries, is over a post in London. It is that of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, worth at least £8,000 a year. Egypt. at present, has a legation in London. As soon as the Treaty is ratified, it will become an embassy. No fresh premises will be required, as the Legation in South Audley-street is almost palatial. The present Minister receives £8,000 a year. The ambassador can hardly be appointed at less. There is keen competition for the post. It is believed that Dr. Afifi Pasha, who was Egyptian Minister in London, until he resigned. after having a difference with King Fuad, would like to return. but, as he has no great political pull in Cairo, it seems he will not be selected for the post. Nahas Pasha and the Wafd Government will probably insist on the appointment of a prominent member of their party or a statesman sympathetic to them. If the salary mentioned is surprising, it is by no means the highest amongst the foreign States' representatives in London. Signor Grandi's pay packet comes to about £15,000 a year. The French Ambassador's salary is normally about £12,000, and the Japanese pay their man about the same. Currency fluctuations have upset some of the old-time salaries, but none of the ambassadors of European States have fallen to the low wages of the American Ambassador. Washington pays him only £2,000.

RUSSELL PASHA

Under the new Treaty, Russell Pasha, the famous Commandant of the Cairo Police, will have five years in which to complete his life's task, of suppressing the drug traffic in Egypt. The new Treaty will enable him to deal with drug traffickers, much more effectively than in the past, on account of the abolition of the capitulations. For, with their abolition the traffickers will lose a big advantage. One is the present stringent limitation on the right of search of foreigners, by the Egyptian Police.

Russell Pasha is at present in England on leave. When the Central Narcotic Intelligence Bureau was created in 1929 he became its first director. Since then he has made a science of discovering drugs hidden in such unlikely places as specially constructed mill-stones and artificial humps on camels' backs. But the dope smugglers were ill-advised to try to deceive him on any point concerning camels. Few Englishmen knew more about these outwardly unsympathetic animals than Russell Pasha. He has, indeed, one claim to fame, which is not generally known. He was the first and probably the only man to train a camel to jump. Before the war, his camel was renowned throughout Cairo for its phenomenal intelligence. For months, he trained it to do things no camel ever had done before. His final triumph came twenty-five years ago.

MANCHESTER, (By Mail).

The "Daily Dispatch" understands that, owing to the great demand which the shipping companies serving India and England are certain to experience for bookings in connection with the Coronation, two or three Indian Princes have instructed that negotiations be opened with the owners of the Hindenburg and Graf Zeppelin, for a special air service to and from India.

This development is of more than ordinary interest. The achievement says a correspondent in the "Daily Dispatch," of the dirigibles, under German supervision, has made a big impression on the Indian Princes. Apart from the needs of the Indian Princes, travel agencies are considering the employment of Hindenburg and her sister airship, for supplementary services for the Coronation.

MALABAR D. C. C. MAKES AMENDS

Sequel To Congress President's "Interim" Order

CALICUT: (By Mail).

It will be remembered that there were serious differences between the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and the Malabar District Congress Committee and that the Provincial Congress Committee had passed a resolution advocating disaffiliation of the District Congress Committee as a disciplinary measure. The D.C.C. appealed to the All-India Congress Committee on this resolution and the President, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, passed an "interim" order pending enquiry by which the disaffiliation resolution was suspended and the District Committee was asked to express regret. The Working Committee's resolution was ratified by the D. C. C. at its meeting held yesterday at Tirur under the presidency of Mr P. Krishna Pillay.

The Working Committee's resolution runs as follows:—

"This Working Committee on behalf of the D.C.C. implicitly accepts the direction of the President as embodied in the letter, dated Allahabad August 31, 1936, and undertakes to abide by them in every respect."

"This committee feels sorry that certain resolutions of the D.C.C. relating to the Provincial Committee should have seemed discourteous and unfriendly and expresses its sincere regret to the P. C.C. for this seeming discourtesy and unfriendly attitude. It, however, desires to assure that no discourtesy was ever really meant and it further affirms its loyalty to the P.C.C."

SEVA SAMITI'S RELIEF WORK

3,500 Fed At Shisotarh Centre

BALLIA, Sept. 17.

Mr. Rameshwarnath Ojha, Secretary, Central Flood Relief Committee, Ballia, wires:—

Mr. L. D. Meston, High School Seva Samiti Mahavir Scout Troop, is moving door to door collecting clothes and money for relief. The headmaster and other teachers are exhibiting great interest in relief work. Public is responding and appreciating the work. The Humanitarian League, Bombay, sends Rs. 150, 1|- received from Dehra Dun. Six centres are working vigorously. Labourers having no work suffer much. 3,500 are being fed at the Shisotarh Centre alone. Condition is pitiable. Urgent help is solicited.

Burma Elections And Political Parties

RANGOON Sept. 16.

As the day for the coming election to the House of Representatives are approaching, the activities of the Burmese political parties are increasing and penetrating the countryside. The Ministers and the prominent members of the community are touring in the districts on an election campaign. But the growing disunity among the members of the different parties is causing disruptions of the parties and the indications are the elections will be fought not on any political issue but on personalities.

There are at present seven recognised political parties in the field:—(1) Te independent party under the leadership of Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, ex-Home Member with the object of working the constitution to gain more power; (2) All Burma Farmers League which includes U Ni, M.L.C. and other Barristers with socialist leanings; (3) The Fabian League recently started. (4) Ko-Min-Ko-Chin Aphwet or Freedom League; (5) U Chit Hlaing Party; (6) Dr. Ba Maw's Party; and (7) United Party with which U Ba Pe is connected.—United Press.

Organising Burma Foreign Mail System

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

Mr. J. N. Bhattacharjee, who retired from the postal service in New Delhi sometime ago has been re-appointed and has come to Rangoon to organise foreign mail section in the office of the Post-Master General, Burma.

This has been necessitated as after separation Burma will have her direct foreign relations with regard to the postal and telegraphic matters.—United Press.

10 ACCUSED JAILED

Poona Riot Echo

POONA, Sept. 17.

Sentences aggregating three years rigorous imprisonment, as well as a fine, were imposed on 10 Hindus by the Additional Sessions Judge convicting them on four charges in connection with the burning of a mosque on April 24 last during the Hindu-Muslim riots here.

Three other accused persons were given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted. There were originally nine charges against the accused but the jury unanimously found them not guilty on five of them.—A. P.

BURMA SECRETARIAT CHANGES

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The Hon. Mr. I. G. Lloyd Finance Member, who went on leave for four months is expected to arrive in Rangoon by the English mail boat via Calcutta to-day and will resume his office the same afternoon.

Mr. W. Booth-Gravely who is acting as the Finance Member, on being relieved by Mr. I. G. Lloyd. will be placed on special duty in the Home and Political Department for the reorganisation of the offices of the local Government under the new constitution

REVENUE SECRETARY

Mr. J. H. Wise, Revenue Secretary, returned from Simla a few days ago, Mr. Wise went to Simla to study the working and organisations of office concerning the Central subjects which will come under the direct control of the local Government after separation. His study particularly referred to commerce and it is understood he will be in charge of this department in separated Burma.

Mr. W.H. Boyne, Assistant Secretary, Home and Political Department sailed for Calcutta on Saturday "en route" to England. He proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and has been succeeded by U Ba Tun, the first Burman to hold such post in that department.—United Press.

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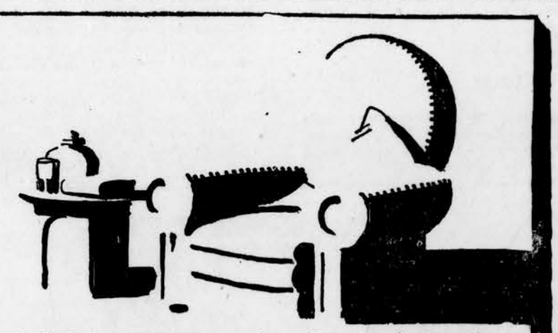

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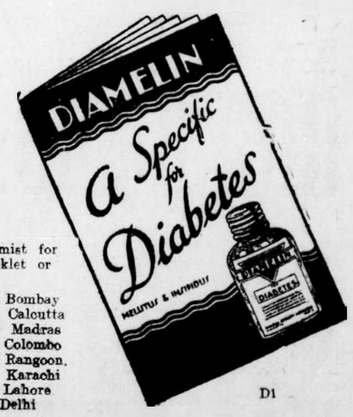

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Our London Letter

(Continued from Page)

who believes that there is no Opposition which puts forward a different policy to the Government or even denounces the Government for doing nothing. Sir Charles shares the views of Sir Stafford Crips, Mr. J. Maxton and the leaders of the Communist Party, who believe that instead of leaving it to their Government to decide Britain's policy towards Spain, the people of the country should have the right to guide the policy through Parliament. There is, therefore, an agitation for the summoning of Parliament, and Sir Charles asserts that it is even useful to summon the League of Nations to save the League Government from suppression by the conspiracy of the Fascist nations.

Old Memories

Looking backward we are reminded of September 8, 1931, the day on which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald betrayed his party and life-long colleagues to prove to his Conservative friends that he was a patriotic Briton. And though the National Government is still in existence, neither Mr. MacDonald nor his Liberal and Labour colleagues has any voice in the Cabinet. Even those who assisted Mr. MacDonald in those days in the formation of the 1931 Cabinet have deserted him instead of becoming indirectly a tool to carry out, in the name of the National Party, a Conservative programme. Since 1931, the prestige of the British nation has suffered terribly and as Hannen Swaffer says in the "Daily Herald," "this Government of Imperialists has hauled down the Union Jack on every occasion when it has been challenged. It has been living, indeed, in a condition of constant fear. The one-time 'Trust-Me' Baldwin has come to be known as 'Old Sealed Lips.' Sir John Simon, the so-called Liberal leader, has to pretend to smile whenever he is reminded of his own phrase in discussing Jew-baiting in the East End, 'My blood boils'."

Palestine Problem

The National Government is at present busy threatening the Arab population of Palestine with martial law. In a few days, 12,000 more troops would be in Palestine. "Arab violence cannot be allowed to continue . . . more rapid and effective action must now be taken to bring the present state of disorder to an end" so declares the Government. In well-informed quarters in London it is believed that the British Government has given an ultimatum to the Emir Abdulla of Trans-Jordan at Amman that he should use his personal influence in a final effort to avoid the necessity of drastic measures against the Arabs who hesitate to call off the strike in the fear of reprisals by their followers. It is also stated that as soon as the country is armed with additional military forces, steps will be taken to deport the Mufti Haji Amin Husseini because most Europeans and Jews regard him as "the most dangerous figure in the Arab camp." Of course, only a minority in this country take the view that measures against the Mufti would be followed by further troubles in Palestine. The civil authorities in Palestine may deport the Mufti long before the establishment of martial law.

A message from Jerusalem states that at the meeting of the Arab Higher Committee held on Friday last it was decided to publish a proclamation in the Arab press urging the Arab people to continue the strike and the struggle for their national rights until the end, and expressing confidence in Nuri Pasha's negotiations as well as satisfaction at the mediation by the Arab countries. The Arab press also reports that signatures are being collected in many Arab villages for a memorandum to be submitted to the Government against the stoppage of Jewish immigration.

"Dirty Work"

Once again Lord Beaverbrook cannot bear the thought of Great Britain doing police work for the League of Nations. His "Daily Express" maintains that Palestine belonged to the old Turkish Empire. If it belongs to any one now it is to the League of Nations, under whose care it was placed by the Peace Treaty Britain is merely the Mandatory Power in Palestine and now a fair number of the British army are packing up their kitbags for a visit to the far end of the Mediterranean—to do a job for the League of Nations. The paper complains that Britain has no business to do this "dirty work of the League of Nations." It has no business to send ten thousand British Tommies to Palestine to make that land safe for the Jews. And as Britain promised Arabs and the Jews to make Palestine a national home for the respective community, the advice of the "Daily Express" to its Government would be to wash out those mutually contradictory promises, since the country does not belong to Britain to give away to anybody.

Meanwhile, Lord Winterton has made another attempt to persuade the Arabs to abandon the strike. In a letter to the "Times", his Lordship assures the Arab leaders that it is probable that the Arabs have far more to gain from an impartial consideration of the question of immigration by a Royal Commission than have the Zionists and that "our little group of sympathizers with the Arab world in general is quite capable of defending itself and the Arab case in Parliament. They (the Arabs) have the further safeguard of a body of us in Parliament pledged to see that their grievances, real or imaginary, are fully ventilated and considered."

German View

The Palestine situation is watched very carefully in Germany. It is believed here that the German view is that the whole of the Near East is in a state of ferment and that the forces of Nationalism are powerfully at work. The chief German hope is that Great Britain will be engaged for so long and so deeply that she will be paralysed in Europe, and some German observers anticipate that Great Britain will be permanently weakened. According to a German semi-official view reaching London on Sunday last the disorders in Palestine are not so grave in themselves as in the ultimate dangers to the British Commonwealth which they conceal. Great Britain, according to this view, is doing what she must, not what she wants, in the Near East. That is to say, the initiative is no longer in her hands and she has been compelled by events to identify herself with one of the parties in the Arab-Jewish conflict—that is to say—with the Jews. It is the German hope that she will in this way encounter the progressive hostility of the whole Arab world.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has no hesitation in saying that German observers show a high standard of insight and objectivity, even if they tend to overestimate the importance or prestige (or loss of prestige) in world affairs. Thus the events, the correspondent points out, which led up to the recent Anglo-Egyptian Treaty were on the whole accurately assessed and the treaty itself was by no means unforeseen in Germany. Egypt is regarded as one of the nerve centres of the world and is the constant object of the most detailed German study.

Abyssinia And The League

It is stated that Italy has made fresh representations not to allow Abyssinian representatives to take his seat at the meeting of the League Assembly this month at Geneva and it is almost certain that Abyssinia will not be allowed to take its place. M. Avenal has been discussing with Count Ciano in Rome what procedure to adopt, so as to meet the Italian objection to the presence of the Abyssinians, without committing the League to recognition of the conquest. It is believed that the solution will be found in the "Committee of Credentials." At the beginning of every Assembly the credentials of each delegation are scrutinised by a committee to see that they are in order. Always there are some which, for some technical reason, are incorrect in form. In these cases the committee invariably recommends that the delegates in question be admitted pending rectification. But this year the committee—if the plan goes through—will find that the Abyssinian credentials are quite out of order. If they are signed by the Emperor or one of his Ministers, the committee will find that he is not actually governing the country. If they are signed by the Government at Gore the committee will find that this is not a recognised Government. So the Abyssians will be excluded; the Italians will take their seat; and the honourable delegates will settle down satisfied that they have done the quite correct thing. Of course, Abyssinia's independence will still be recognised. She will not have been expelled from the League and she will still be a member State, entitled to speak and vote in absence.

The longer the King's holiday lasts, the clearer it becomes that it has considerable political significance. As the "Star" says, already His Majesty has seen the King of Greece and the dictator of Turkey, and has been rapturously received by the peoples of those lands. Now on Monday came the news that His Majesty saw King Borris of Bulgaria. The importance of these visits is that they are made in a part of the world which of late has fallen much under German influence.

MOVE TOWARDS BRIGHTER BARODA

Gallery Of Western Art

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 17.

After the arrival of Dr. Cohn Wiener as Art-Director the work of the Baroda Picture gallery has gained importance. It was in 1910 that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda ordered the collection of pictures for a Gallery of Western Art. The gallery at present allosws the visualisation of different periods of European history and showing the different ancient and modern techniques of Painting to Art Students. In 1920 the pictures came to Baroda and the gallery was formally opened in 1921. Dr. Earnst Cohn Wiener has recently published a fine descriptive catalogue. Before this a descriptive guide was published by Mr. Ganguli in 1921 which was compelted by Mr. Dibdin. The gallery has pictures of Byzantine School, Flemish School, the Dutch School, the Italian School, etc.

Dr. C. A. Mehta has been elected as chairman of the Baroda Economic Association, Mr. M. K. Desai as Secretary and Mr. N. N. Makati as treasurer. Messrs. D. T. Shah N. G. Desai and B. B. Kapasi are on the Managing Committee.

The annual report of the Shree Maharani Chimnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League for 1935-36 reveals that the association did very useful work. The association is still in need of more monetary help to serve the city still better.

BRIGHTER BARODA.

Taking a leaf from the propaganda of "Towards Brighter Bombay" inaugurated by the "Chronicle," certain persons are thinking of starting "Towards Brighter Baroda" propaganda in city. We hope that the vice-president of City Municipality Mr. A. S. Pradan, the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Kanungo and the health officer Dr. Mabmudar should begin this work in right earnest.

Seth Trikamlal Zhaverlaxmichandwala has been elected as president of the Hindvijaya Gymkhana and Mr. Tambe as its vice-president.

Mr. Maganbhai S. Patel has been elected as the President of Baroda District Prajamandal.

The provisional secretary of the proposed Journalists Association, Mr. B. B. Kapasi, has called an informal meeting of Baroda Journalist on 28th Sept. to start an association.

IMPROVING CATTLE BREED

Good Pedigree Products Will Give Impetus To Export Trade

Through Director of Public Instruction:—

Another important and one of the most effective step towards encouraging the breeding of high class cattle in India, with consequent increase in milk supply, and building up a trade in them has been taken in the decision of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to institute official registration of pedigree stock and to maintain official herd-books for the most important breeds.

That such registration is an imperative necessity if the breeds of great value which India undoubtedly possesses are to be preserved and developed is apparent from the fact that haphazard breeding is of common occurrence in Indian villages, where there is neither any systematic breeding control nor any systematic castration of inferior males. Further, in recent years, it has been increasingly recognized that a proportion of Zebu blood is essential in all tropical countries for the proper preservation of the health and constitution of their cattle, and this will be comparatively easy of attainment with registration.

The breeds which have been selected for registration are the Gir, Scindi, Sahiwal, Ongole, Hariana, Thar-Parkar and Kankrej breeds of cattle and Murra buffaloes.

REGISTRATION OF PEDIGREES.

It may be recalled that registration of pedigree cattle was approved of by the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in 1933, and recently the Standing Cattle Breeding Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recommended that a start be made by registering seven of the best recognized Indian dairy breeds. This recommendation was accepted by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in 1935, and arrangements are now being made to get the special characteristics of these seven breeds, considered to be the best, defined by 'ad hoc' committees, and a Convener has been appointed for each breed who will get into touch with the most important breeders, and arrive at an agreed schedule of the particular breed characteristics. The reports of the committees will be dealt with by the Animal Husbandry Bureau of the Council, and after approval by the Standing Cattle Breeding Committee, approved schedules of the points of each breed will be published in the form of a brochure for the guidance of breeders and others interested.

OFFICIAL HERD-BOOK.

An official herd-book for each of these seven breeds will be started and maintained by the Animal Husbandry Bureau, in collaboration with the Provinces and States concerned, and records of outstanding milk and butter-fat yields will be published in "Agriculture and Livestock in India," the popular journal of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, in order to encourage the development of high class pedigree cattle over as wide an area as possible.

It is hoped by this means to stimulate breeding in accordance with scientific principles, and to preserve and develop India's best milch breeds of cattle which in recent years have been found to have inherent milk capabilities of a high order, equal to, if not exceeding, those of any recognized breed of milk cattle anywhere in the world.

STIMULUS TO EXPORT TRADE.

In the past, pure Indian cattle were exported from time to time in large numbers for breeding purposes in tropical countries and enquiries for such cattle are still being made. There are thus indications that a highly remunerative trade might again be developed if pedigree stock were available. But the real importance of improving her indigenous cattle lies in their great economic value to agriculturists for milk production or for work, and in the immense social importance of an increased supply of pure and wholesome milk for the proper nutrition of the people and particularly of the children.

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HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

the fate of six out of ten people in daily life

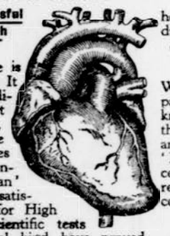
The Heart is the Pumping Station of the Human Body. During life it never stops work. Every day of your existence it pulsates 100,800 times and pumps 8 tons of Blood. Fourteen pounds of pressure are required for every contraction just so that the Blood, by way of arteries and veins, reaches every part of the body. If an obstruction takes place in the arteries which impedes the normal flow of Blood, the Heart is forced to pump harder. But, of course, this strain on the Heart cannot go on indefinitely and Heart Weakness and Heart Failure are the natural outcome.

How do the Arteries become Obstructed?

AT about the age of 40, though often before, the conditions of modern life create a deposit of lime salts in the Arteries. They lose their ability to contract and expand and the whole circulatory task is thrown upon the Heart. The vital work of nutrition is seriously interfered with as the organs of the body fail to receive a proper supply of blood and vitality. Thus you become a victim of High Blood Pressure, the fate of six out of ten people in daily life. The results are only too clearly seen in the sufferer. At an age when he should be enjoying the good things in life, he finds that neither work nor play holds any interest. His face is lined with care; his steps timid and uncertain.

This illustration shows the Artery and Vein with joining Capillaries. Through this wonderful network of tubes, the blood is pumped to feed the vital body cells.

Is there a Successful Treatment for High Blood Pressure?



Most certainly there is and it is *not* a drug. It is *not* a patent medicine. It is *not* a secret remedy. Indeed, nothing could be more natural to our bodies than the principal constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets — the only satisfactory treatment for High Blood Pressure. Scientific tests of the most critical kind have proved that 'Phyllosan' Tablets renew the Blood-stream, WITHIN 14 DAYS.

When Blood Pressure is Banished will Youthfulness Return?

Abundant evidence is available to prove that a course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets will have a profoundly revitalizing and rejuvenating effect upon the entire human organism. Worn out body cells are replaced, nerves are strengthened, the heart is fortified, the blood is revitalized and *ALL THE PHYSICAL AND VITAL FORCES ARE INCREASED IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE.*

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets?

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'Phyllosan' Tablets in the Treatment of Anæmia.

Women—especially young girls—are particularly prone to the distressing malady known as Anæmia. This disorder is caused through impoverishment in the quantity and quality of the vital red blood cells. 'Phyllosan' Tablets quickly renew these cells and give to them their proper supply of revitalized blood. Given sufficient new red cells in the blood and Anæmia is *impossible.*

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'PHYLLOSAN' Tablets are perfectly harmless and can be taken by the youngest and most delicate persons with complete confidence. 'Phyllosan' Tablets contain neither drugs nor glands nor animal extracts and in their preparation, are untouched by hand throughout.

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Benefit in 3 days.

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"I was so ill with Syncope of the Heart I never thought to live and now after only 6 days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

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INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT AMENDMENTS

Bombay And District Accountants' Memorandum:

Suggestions About Balance Sheet Form And Property And Asset Side

The following is the concluding portion of the text of the memorandum submitted by the Incoporated Accountants' Bombay and District Society on the proposed amendments to the Indian Companies Act, 1913:—

Change of Auditors.—Section 144(6) requres that where it is desired to change auditors, the Company must send a copy of the member's notice desiring the change, to the retiring auditor; but the section does not prescribe any minimum period before the date of the general meeting before which such notice should be given, although a period of seven days is mentioned in respect of notice to other members. As a result of this, auditors are sometimes given only one day's notice and are thus deprived of any protection under this section. If the present section is read with care, it will be seen that the prescribed period of seven days for notice does not apply to a retiring auditor. It is suggested that the period of seven days must also be prescribed for retiring auditors, and that the same should also be made applicable where a co-auditor is to be appointed along with the present auditors of a Company, and when one of the two auditors of Company is sought to be removed.

It is also suggested that where a Company goes into liquation after appointing auditors, the liquidator must continue the services of the same auditor to enable him (the auditor) to report upon the accounts of the Company, including those of the liquidator ,upto the end of the official year for which his appointment was made by the Company or by the Local Government.

Section 281 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 should be brought in conformity with the corresponding Section 372 of the English Companies Act, 1929, so as to allow the inclusion of the same relief to auditors also, particularly with reference to proviso (c) of Section 86C of the Bill.

Clause 90. Section 244A.—With regard to the monies required to be deposited, the Act makes it a condition that the same should be deposited with the Imperial Bank. It is suggested that instead of the words "Imperial Bank" the words "Scheduled Banks" may be inserted.

FORM OF BALANCE SHEET

(1) With regard to calls unpaid which are required to be shown at so much per share, it may be stated that the same would become practically difficult, since the amount due from and not paid by individual shareholder will be different in many cases. It is also a known fact that in certain cases even a single call is received in several instalments, and this would mean a lot of unnecessary details in the balance sheet.

(2) A note under funds should require that where these funds have been drawn upon or added to, details of such operations should be clearly shown in the balance sheet. The practice of showing only the net figures of such reserves without the above details does not afford the shareholders the vital information as to how the reserves have been used during the year under account and for what purpose.

(3) In Clause 100 (1) (ii), instead of "after the item Reserve Fund or Development Fund" it should be "after the item Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts."

(4) In connecton with the item of Debentures, it would be advisable to also state the rate of interest on Debentures, the date of redemption, as well as the rate at which such Debentures are to be redeemed. It is also suggested that both the issued and paid up Debentures should be shown.

(5) Under the heading Liabilities, it is recommended that a separate sub-heading may be provided for Liabilities on account of "Capital Expenditure incurred but not paid."

Contingent Liabilities.: (6) Whilst welcoming the information re: Contingent Liability incurred by the Company on account of guarantee given by the Company on behalf of its Directors and Officers, it is submitted that it is necessary to make compulsory the disclosure of contingent liabilities arising on account of (1) arrears of Cumulative Preference Dividend and the date since when outstanding (2) uncalled amount on investments in shares.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS SIDE.

Book Debts.—(1) Under the head of Book Debts the compulsory showing of debts due by the auditor of a company is welcomed. For, under the present Act the auditor not being an officer of the Company except under Sections 235, 236 and 237, this disclosure in Company's balance scent the note distinguishes besheet as not compulsory. At pretween an ordinary company and a bank. It is submitted that no distinction should be drawn so far as the information in the note is required to be given.

(2) These expenses are in the nature of expenses carried forward in the balance sheet because it is said that the benefit of such expenses is likely to be felt for three to five years, and it would not be reasonable to charge the whole of these expenses to one single year. But in the Bill there is nothing to compel to write this off out of the profits. Some provision should be made to compel the management to write off these expenses or give reasons for not going so.

Investments.—(3) With regard to this item so far as it concerns shares, debentures, etc., in industrial concerns, the amendment requires that the amount paid up and the amount liable to be called on such shares should be shown separately. It is however suggested that the words "in aggregale" after the word "sepraately" under Clause 100 (2) (iv) (ii) be inserted, os it is thought that it is not the intention of the legislature to obtain a complete list of investments on which different amounts of calls may be due; e.g., Imperial Bank party paid shares, Rs. 125 paid up and Rs. 375 uncalled; New India Assurance Company shares Rs. 15 paid up and Rs. 60 uncalled, etc.

Advances—(4) The suggested amendment (Clause 100) requires loans to subsidiary companies and other temporary loans to directors etc., to be shown under this heading, but does not require any distinction to be made between good, doubtful and bad loans and advances, although a similar provision appears under the heading "Book Debts" under which these items appear upto now.

Further, the note "Stating the maximum amount outstanding at any one time during the year under the head" should read according to Section 128 (1) (a) of the English Act "Stating the maximum amount outstanding during the year, including any such loans which are repaid during the said period." This addition to the note is necessary to make the practice of window-dressing loans infructuous.

Losses and Dividends.—A provision must be made in the Act restricting a Company from declaring dividends out of current revenue profits, so long as there is a debit balance on profit and loss account brought forward from the previous years. The present practice, arising out of certain decisions given in English Courts, permits dividends to be paid out of current profits, despite previous revenue losses appearing in the balance sheet. It will be seen that if previous revenue losses are not first made good out of subsequent profits, the capital is not kept intact and it is thus indirectly reduced. Shareholders in such cases do not stand to gain ultimately, as the intrinsic value of their shares would decidedly be reduced.

TO CELEBRATE KING'S CORONATION

Three-Day River Pageant Plans At Poona

POONA, Sept. 17.

A spectacular three-day river-pageant with interesting tableaux depicting Indian historical events will, it is understood, be held in Poona to celebrate the Coronation of King Edward.

It is understood that the river-pageant was recommended at a representative meeting here, Lt.-Col. H. L. F. Dimmock presiding, and attended by representatives of the Civil and Military authorities and the municipalities. The Moola river at Rosherville has been suggested as the venue for the pageant. The expenses, it is understood may amount to Rs. 10,000 which will be met by sale of tickets. It is understood that H. E. the Governor will be invited to give his patronage and attend in state at least on one occasion.—A. P.

PLEA FOR INCREASE OF PAY

Deputation Of Sub-castes Waits On Indore Prime Minister

INDORE, Sept. 17.

A deputation consisting of the representatives of the various sub-castes among the depressed classes led by Mr. P.N. Rajbhoj, the Poona depressed class leader waited upon Sir Bapna, Prime Minister of Indore and requested him to increase the pay of the municipal depressed class employees, make provision for sanitary houses schools and other facilities and to provide two reserved seats in the municipality for them.

Sir Bapna gave a sympathetic hearing and advised the depressed classes to institute internal reform. He asked them to submit a written representation, which would receive due consideration at the hands of his Highness' Government.—A. P.

SANOTINE (Govt. Regd.)

A sovereign and single remedy for Diabetes. It decreases the specific gravity, makes the urine free from sugar and albumen and rejuvenates the whole system. Price As. 11, 3 phials Re. 1-13.

HOMOEO RESEARCH LABORATORY, Dacca (Bengal).

MINIATURE TALKIES PRESENTED BY LISTERINE

UMM-THIS LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE CERTAINLY TASTES GOOD. I LIKE TO USE IT.
MOTHER SAYS IT'S SAFE, TOO-WILL NOT SCRATCH EVEN THE MOST DELICATE TOOTH ENAMEL.
AND IT LEAVES MY MOUTH FEELING FRESH AND CLEAN. I DON'T WANT ANY OTHER KIND.
TRY IT!

ABSOLUTELY SAFE FOR CHILDREN

The special cleansing and polishing agent in Listerine Tooth Paste is harder than tartar yet softer than tooth enamel. Thus it is absolutely safe even for children's delicate first teeth. Use it yourself, too. It will keep the teeth of your entire family sparkling white. Three sizes: Large, Double-size and Small.

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ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 3 Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date and time of birth. Catalogue free

HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Reward Rs. 100 Magic Ring

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigations, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.

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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established 1919.

Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort Bombay.

Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 7,25,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.
Managing Director:—
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA, Kt.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.

Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank. Accounts interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week Operations by cheques allowed.

Advances made on approved securities

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

B. M. BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., J.P. Secretary.

SAHARA GOLD

SETH HYDERALLY CASSUMJI CHARITABLE TRUST

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

LIQUID ASSETS AT COMMENCEMENT & RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS & LIQUID ASSETS AT CLOSE.			
To LIQUID ASSETS AT COMMENCEMENT:—				By DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR			
Balance at Banks and Cash in hand on 1-1-1935	1,076 15 5			Management expenses at Surat		665 13 0	
Investments at cost:—				Municipal Taxes		184 0 0	
3½ per cent. G. P. Notes of the Face Value of Rs. 12,000-0-0.	10,966 3 5			Insurance		137 8 0	
Advance for legal costs:—	710 0 0			Repairs		10 8 0	
		12,753 2 10		Audit fees (for the last five years)		300 0 0	
							1,297 13 0
To RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:—				By LIQUID ASSETS AT CLOSE:—			
Rents of Surat Properties and Bethak.	2,368 4 0			Investments at cost:—			
Interests on Securities.	386 13 0			3½ per cent. G.P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 12,000-0-0.		10,966 3 5	
Interest on Bank's current account	7 13 0			Advance for legal costs:—		710 0 0	
Refund of Income-Tax.	29 10 0			Balance at Banks in current A/c & Cash in hand:			
		2,792 8 0		With the Bank of India, Ltd., ...	2,187 12 5		
				With the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Surat, (A/c is in the name of Dr. Tyebhoy Salebhoy, one of the trustees)	202 8 0		
				Cash in hand with the Managing Trustees	181 6 0		
						2,571 10 5	
							14,247 13 10
Total Rupees		15,545 10 10		Total Rupees			15,545 10 10

We have examined the above Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1935 which is compiled on the basis of actual receipts and payments in cash during the year with the books, in which are incorporated the monthly statements from Surat. We have also verified the Investments on 31st December, 1935, with the Safe Custody Deposit Receipt of the Bank of India Ltd.

The properties at Surat have not been valued, and hence their value is not shown in the Books of Accounts.

HABIB & CO.
Registered Accountants.
Auditors.

Bombay, 25th June, 1936.

(Sd.) T. M. KAJIJI,
(Sd.) A. S. TYEBJEE,
(Sd.) A. E. MASKATI,
(Sd.) TYEBHOY SALEBHOY,
Trustees.

CENTRAL

Near GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS—Off QUEEN'S ROAD.

Owing to the film being very lengthy—please note the change in the timings:

THREE SHOWS DAILY

at

2; 6; 10 p. m.

For A Three Week !

THE GREATEST MUSICAL FILM EVER PRODUCED !

"THE GREAT ZIEGFELD"

FOR SHEER BEAUTY— SPLENDOUR— OPULENCE

this GLITTERING SPECTACLE is the LAST WORD in screen Entertainment!

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S

THE GREAT ZIEGFELD

WITH

WILLIAM POWELL
MYRNA LOY
LOUISE RAINER

SEE WILLIAM POWELL ENACT THE GREATEST ROLE HE EVER PLAYED!

Supported by the greatest cast ever assembled

MELODIOUS SONGS— DELIGHTFUL DANCES— GLITTERING FASHION PARADES—

NEXT SATURDAY

THE MOST AMAZING FILM IN 10 YEARS!

"THE DEVIL DOLL"

Starring:—

LIONEL BARRYMORE, MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN, FRANK LAWTON.

Plans Open. —::— 'Phone 27787.

Glorious 2nd Week

LOVE! Can true Love be born in the Heart of a Fallen woman? See this Dazzling Drama Tollywood Studio (Calcutta)'s Social Hit

JAWANI-KA-NASHA

Starring
AKHTARI FAIZABADI,
Miss KAISER FAIZABADI,
Mr. KHALIL AHMED.

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Rd.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45

Increased Earnings For B. B. And C. I. Railway

ELECTRIC SERVICE EXTENDED TO VIRAR FROM SEPT. 1

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

The following subjects were discussed at the 110th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on August 27. Statement showing number of claims received and disposed during the quarter ended june 30:—

The statement was recorded.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The earnings to end of May 1936 amounted to Rs. 217.91 lakhs as compared with Rs. 200.40 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year, i.e., an increase of Rs. 17.51 lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 91.18 lakhs as compared with Rs. 92.90 lakhs last year, or a decrease of Rs 1.72 lakhs. Thus, the net earnings for the period under review showed an increase of Rs. 19.23 lakhs as compared with the same period of last year.

EASTER TICKETS

A comparative statement showing the number of concession return and ordinary tickets issued, and the earnings realised during the Easter holidays of the three years 1934 1935 and 1936 was placed on the table. The figures of concession traffic for 1936 were satisfactory.

EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC SERVICE

The Committee was informed that the extension of the electric service from Borivli to Virar would be opened for traffic on and from September 1 As a result, the running time between these two stations would be reduced from 45 to 32 minutes, i.e., a saving of 13 minutes.

In order to suit the convenience of people coming to Bulsar to attend courts and other public offices, a shuttle service between Bulsar and Daman Road had been introduced, as an experimental measure, with effect from August 10.

REVISION OF TIME TABLE

The Time-Table on the B. B and C. I. Railway will be revised from October 1. The more important alterations are (1) an increase of 10 minutes in the running time of the Frontier Mail and Delhi Express trains; and (2) acceleration by about an hour of a passenger train on the Tapti Valley Railway.

Concessions to Associations parties and demonstrators taking in the public Exhibitions and fairs in India:—It was suggested that concessions should be allowed for such purposes

On it, however being pointed out that this subject had been put forward by one of the principal Railways for consideration at a meeting of the Commercial Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association, held in July this year and had been withdrawn, the matter was allowed to drop

INCONVENIENCE TO PUBLIC.

It was represented that as overbridges on most of the stations in the suburbs on this railway are not covered, the public are put to considerable inconvenience during the monsoon and it was requested that these bridges should be covered It was explained that the work of providing permanent monsoon protection to overbridges on the Bombay Local and Suburban Section was being carried out according to a programme and that the existing overbridges were not strong enough to take the extra weight which the permanent protection would impose on them and to strengthen them involved expenditure which could only be undertaken as funds permitted. The work at two stations, viz., Dadar and Bandra had been completed and that work at Khar would shortly be put in hand.

Dogs in first and second class compartments:—A question was raised as to whether a first or second class passenger was within his right in objecting to another passenger having a dog in the compartment with him and the reply given was in the affirmative.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Virji Kanji Shah, who had been ailing for sometime was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon to-day, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide and was released on bail.

Mahomed Ismail a person who it was alleged, was found gaming in peppermints at Sandhurst Road, was arrested by the Lamington Road Police on Thursday morning.

He was ordered to be bailed out in a sum of Rs. 100 at the Girgaum Court to-day till 28th instant.

Shankar Tataba and six others were arrested by the Prevention of Gambling Squad last evening, following a gambling raid at Sitabai's Chawl, Kalachowkie.

They were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and released on bail.

A jobber in a mill was about to leave for his native place with his wife and children, but on that very day he fell from the fourth floor of the building on Jerbai Wadia Road, where he was staying. He died last evening in the hospital.

Two witnesses giving evidence before the City Coroner stated, today, that Babu Thakoji was alone in the room and his wife and children had gone to the place of her brother, a clerk in the Spring Mill, yesterday, prior to their leaving for their native place.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of "accidental death."

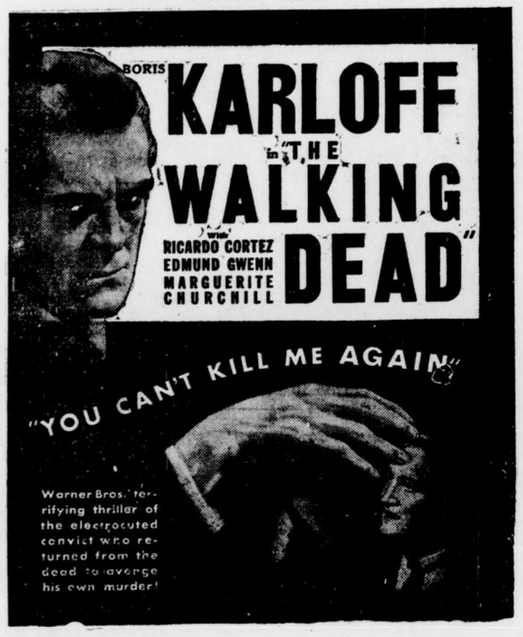
With liquor bottles at the bottom of a "hunda" and milk on top to make it appear that it was a "milk-hunda," Sambhar, son of Sukhari was stated to have been about to leave Bori Bunder early this morning.

Sambhar was immediately arrested by the Bori Bunder Excise Police on a charge of smuggling four gallons of illicit liquor.

He was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 50.

2nd WEEK — DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

OPERA HOUSE


BORIS
KARLOFF
in "THE WALKING DEAD"
with
RICARDO CORTEZ
EDMUND GWENN
MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
"YOU CAN'T KILL ME AGAIN"
Warner Bros.' terrifying thriller of the electrocuted convict who returned from the dead to avenge his own murder!

Book in advance 'Phone 21200.

Brigadier Quinan, a former A.D.C. to His late Majesty King George, arrived here on Thursday. He will be proceeding to East Bengal to take up Military service.

VICTORIAVALLAS PROTEST

Voice Opposition To Bill Amending Police Act

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association a general meeting was held on Wednesday in the Julious Gove's Old Stables Bellasis Road, under the Presidentship of Mr. Mirza Akhtar Husain.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

"This meeting of the Hack Victoria Owners' Association Bombay strongly protests against the proposed Bill before the Bombay Legislative Council amending the provisions of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 and the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, as the measure provides for detaining the animals in hospitals till the decision of the case which will amount to a great inconvenience and expense to the cattle owners. The meeting urges that the Bill should not be introduced at all, or if introduced the Government should provide for the expenses of the animals and the owners be excused from payment of hospital expenses.

Use Of Unfit Animals.

"This meeting further resolves that the Government should amend the whole Act and repeal the section which provides penalty for allowing and permitting the use of unfit animals in victoria and khataras.

"This meeting further resolves that the Agents of the Society should not be permitted to arrest the victoria driver, but that they may produce the animal before competent doctors who may on due inspection advise prosecution if necessary."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S TRADE WITH INDIA

Consul Delivers Interesting Lecture At Bowen Hall

Dr. P. P. Klemens, Consul for Czechoslovakia at Bombay, delivered a lecture on "Czechoslovakia and Her Statesmen" on Monday, at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Bombay, under the auspicies of the Bombay International Fellowship when Prof. P. A. Wadia presided.

Dr. Klemens narrated a short outline of the Czechoslovak Republic and the relations between Czechoslovakia and India and delivered short biographies of leading Czechoslovak Statesmen, among whom the lives of Ex-President T. G. Masaryk and President Edward Benes were remarkable.

The Consul showed how Czechoslovakia benefitted from the continuity of her internal politics and foreign affairs having the lead of President Masaryk till the 18th December 1935 in collaboration with Dr. Benes, the latter who was at that time Minister of Foreign affairs and was duly elected President of the Republic on the retirement of President Masaryk.

Prof. Dr. Kamil Krofta, who after having been Minister to the Holy See in Berlin and Vienna, worked as Secretary of State for foreign Affairs with Dr. Benes, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs after Dr. Benes' election as President of the Czechoslovak Republic; so that Czechoslovakia profited greatly by having an uninterrupted service of these leading scientists and philosophers.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Klemens explained why Czechoslovakia should receive certain advantages in her exports into India as Czechoslovakia buys nearly three times as much from India than what she sells to the latter country.

The Czechoslovak Consul was questioned by the audience about Czechoslovakia's relations with her neighbour viz., Germany, when he promptly quoted interesting passages from speeches of President Benes, recently delivered by him at the time of his tour in some towns inhabited by German majorities in Czechoslovakia.

President Benes had explained that peace could be saved and Czechoslovakia being the key of Central Europe could not possibly pass under the control of any big power and that it should fulfil its political mission in serving as a link between the different powers and races of Europe and that any aggressor would soon find himself against an overpowering majority of peace-loving countries which is another reason to hope that peace will prevail.

After a hearty vote of thanks was offered to Dr. Klemens by the President Prof. P. A. Wadia, the meeting terminated.

MAHAJAN CONGRATULATES FRIENDS

Association Rejoices Over Withdrawal Of Naik's Cotton Contracts Bill

A resolution congratulating the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, Sjt. Dadubhai Desai and Mr. Shivlal Maniar on the withdrawal of Cotton Contracts Act Amending Bill was passed at an extraordinary meeting of the Mahajan Association held on Thursday at 10 a.m. at the Association Hall. Mr Chaturbhuj Devchand was in the chair.

Mr. Venilal Patwa moving the resolution of congratulation said, since its inception, the Association has been facing and overcome several difficulties in the way of its progress. Government brought a Bill similar to the one by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik in 1931, but they had to withdraw the same later.

Last year Sjt. Naik introduced his Bill and the first reading was moved in the Council last March. Discussion on the same was postponed to the present session of the Council as the Indian Merchants' Chamber intervened with a view to bring about an agreement between the two rival bodies. (The East Indian Cotton Association and the Mahajan Association) Sjt. Naik withdrew it because he was aware that his Bill would be thrown out.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of his speech said that the withdrawal of the Bill was the direct result of the agitation carried on by the Mahajan Association which conclusively proved that such legislation would be harmful to the cotton trade. What the East India Cotton Association wanted was to have a monopoly of the Trade for themselves by the system of unitary control. Unity control actually meant not monopoly but unity among all those concerned and engaged in the cotton trade. Neither the Government nor the Legislature understood the real meaning of what the kind of unitary control it was sought to bring about, exactly meant.

Messrs. Radhakishen Bagadka, Vasantlal Dholia, Ramdev Pilani, Babulal Dhayabhai and others supported the resolution.

Mr. Manilal Jamal supporting the resolution held that the withdrawal of the Bill was a triumph of Justice and truth and would be of benefit to the people in general.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Shivlal Maniar in the course of his reply to the congratulatory resolution thanked the Association for their kind words in a suitable manner.

The programme of the dates for the elections to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, Madras, are expected to be published in the first or second week of next month.

PARSI VOTERS ENROLMENT COMMITTEE

The Honorary Secretary, Parsi Voters' Enrolment Committee, writes:

The Parsi Voters' Enrolment Committee concluded its work on 31st August, 1936. I beg to hand you herewith a statement of the donations received and expenditure incurred by the Committee which has been audited and certified as correct by Messrs. P. C. Hansotia and Company, Hon. Auditors, with a request to you to kindly publish the same for the information of the Parsi community.

It will be noticed from the statement that there was a deficit of Rs. 648-13-9 which Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., was kind enough to make good in addition to Rs. 1,000 already donated by him for which I take this opportunity of thanking him.

The statement shows that the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 3,161 plus Rs. 648 odd received from Sir Cowasji and Rs. 10 odd from Mr. N. C. Bharucha to meet further deficiency.

The expenditure shows Rs. 2,273 for payments to volunteers, Rs. 354 for office staff, Rs. 196 for advertising, and Rs. 707 for printing, duplicating etc.

Roxy Cinema

New Queen's Road

To-day at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

To Enjoy To-day's Holiday, You must SEE

Achhut Kanya

BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE

Starring

Devika Rani & Ashok Kumar

Moving Tale of a Harijan Girl's Romance and noble sacrifice

10TH GLORIOUS WEEK

AMAR JYOTI

Marches Ahead All Revolutionary

Jewel Productions

Yet Offered To India

प्रभात चित्र ITS PRABHAT

Now in its 12th CLAMOROUS WEEK AT

KRISHNA DUBASH THEATRE

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and holidays.

UNIQUE! Coming! NEXT SATURDAY!

in Presentation, in Technique, in Treatment

NEW THEATRES LTD. (Calc

MODERN STORY OF A FORGOTTEN WOMAN!

MAYA

Directed by: Sjt. P. BARUA

Starring: JAMUNA, P. SANYAL, AZURIE, K. C. DEY, NAWAB, NEMO, BABULAL.

Coming— NEXT SATURDAY!!

MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Rd

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

Harishchandra Art Cinetone's Stunt Production

HOT-BLOOD

or

Bharat-Ka-Lal

Starring Indian Tarzan

Chandrarao Kadam

with

Miss PHIROZE, KHATOON, SHAH NAWAZ, BHAGWAN (Comedian)

While FIEND OF FAMINE was raging ....

The ruler enjoyed with wine and women.....

But there came forward a youth who demanded justice for the poor peasants and workers

Directed by SJT. S. M. YOUSUF

MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Rd.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Thirteen Hours By Air" At Pathe—"Two Hearts In Harmony" At Excelsior—Chaplin In "City Lights" At Capitol—"The Marriage Of Corbal" At Regal—"Great Ziegfeld" Stays At Central—And Boris Karloff In "The Walking Dead" At Opera

Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" at the Capitol.

CHAPLIN IN "CITY LIGHTS"

At The Capitol From Saturday

The gigantic creation of the motion picture world arrives at the Capitol Theatre with the revival of "City Lights," Charlie Chaplin's screen masterpiece. A production absolutely void of dialogue but with fascinating musical synchronization and sound effects, "City Lights" is hailed as the newest things in cinema art and the greatest Chaplin effort of all time. More than two years in the making and with an expenditure of close to two million dollars, "City Lights" is said to be the last word in pantomimic genius. Those who have viewed the work of the comedian-producer are of the belief that this offering will go a long way to bring back non-dialogue motion pictures. "City Lights" is an original idea and was written by Chaplin. It is a simple story of everyday life in any large city, with a human treatment such as the style for which this producer is noted, and which he followed in his direction. There is not a human voice used at any time throughout the picture but the unique manner employed through instrumental music is declared to be a revolutionary step in synchronization. A Majority of all the music used throughout the action is original and was created by Chaplin and arranged by Arthur Johnston, associated with the Irving Berlin Company. An entire city was constructed within the Chaplin plant in Hollywood for "City Lights." This was made necessary, although at tremendous cost, because it was found impossible for the comedian to work in the streets while garbed in his famous attire. Ten thousand or more people were employed to portray the inhabitants of the city. More than any production Chaplin has ever offered "City Lights" is the most extensive. Some of the massive settings include the business district; slums, theatrical select; a prize fight stadium; a river and its embankment; a huge and gay cafe and the exquisite rooms for a millionaire's mansion. The action represents that which goes on in any large city anywhere.

There are three characters vital to the story. One is a tramp, as enacted by Chaplin; another a flower girl who is blind and portrayed by Virginia Cherrill and the other an eccentric millionaire, by Harry Myers. And of importance to these three, the girl's grandmother, Florence Lee: The millionaire's butler, Allan Garcia, and a prize fighter, Hank Mann.

"TWO HEARTS IN HARMONY"

At Excelsior

"Two Hearts In Harmony", shown from to-day at Excelsior, is one of those rare productions that blend humour, music and romance into the type of light-hearted entertainment that has an appeal to all.

The production is notable too, because it is the English film debut of Bernice Claire, the beautiful American star of such great talkie successes as "No, No, Nanette" and "Song of the Flame." It is generally agreed that Miss Claire never looked lovelier or sang better than in this attractive new British offering.

The story gives every opportunity for the introduction of comedy, loves, interest and melody, dealing, as it does, with the adventures of a beautiful young cabaret singer, who through a series of entertainingly misunderstandings, finds herself acting as a governess to a young Lordling by day, and as a cabaret entertainer by night. Love interest is provided by the fact that Lord Sheldon, father of the boy, though a widower, is still a young and handsome man. Things, however, are not quite so smooth running as they might be; the fact that Lord Sheldon is engaged to a mercenary but beautiful adventuress being the chief complication to the inevitable happy ending. The final scene, however, is as happy and pleasant a conclusion as any film fan could desire.

There is a strong cast of players appearing as the various characters of the story, all very likeable and agreeable characters despite a touch of vilainy in one or two. Bernice Claire, is the governess-cum-cabaret girl, while George Curzon, famous West End actor and film star, appears as the pleasure-loving Lord Sheldon, who gives up the role of man-about-town to become the domesticated man-about-house, because of his love for his son's governess Enid Stamp-Taylor is the beautiful and attractive but selfish and mercenary girl to whom his Lordship is engaged, and Paul Hartley, a new juvenile find, with acting ability and a complete lack of that awful precosity that seems inseparable from child players, appears as Sheldon's son.

"Thirteen Hours By Air" at Pathe this week.

GARY COOPER'S COLOUR FILM

Paramount's Ambitious New Season Programme

A schedule of forty motion picture features for the six months beginning in August was announced for Paramount Pictures, Inc., by Neil F. Agnew, Vice-President in charge of sales, coincident with the opening of the company's annual sales convention in Chicago. The total releases for the full year may approach eight, Mr. Agnew said.

The schedule lists seven productions for August: "The Texas Rangers" with Fred MacMurray, Jack Oakie and Jean Parker directed by King Vidor; Gary Cooper and Madeleine Caroll in "General Died at Dawn," directed by Lewis Milestone; "My American Wife," with Frances Lederer and Ann Sothern, directed by Harold Young; "Lady Be Careful" with Lew Ayres and Mary Carlisle, directed by Ted Reed and Irving Salkow; "I'd Give My Life," with Tom Brown and Janet Beacher; "Johnny Gets His Gun with Ralph Bellamy, and Hollywood Boulevard."

The September schedule includes "The Big Broadcast of 1937" with a cast of radio personalities directed by Mitchell Leisen; "Wedding Present" with Joan Bennett and Cary Grant, to be produced by B. P. Schulberg; "Hideaway Girl" with Frances Farmer and Kent Taylor, "Wives Never Know" with Charles Ruggles Mary Balond, Adolphe Menjou and Verree Teasdale, directed by Elliot Nugent; Zane Grey's "Stairs of Sand" with Larry Grabbe and Marsha Hunt; "Murder with Pictures" with Kotti Gallian and Kent Taylor, and Gladys George in "Banners Blowing."

MAE WEST'S NEXT

Six pictures are listed for October: "Maid of Salem" with Claudette Colbert; "Personal Appearance" with Mae West to be produced by Emmanuel Cohen; "Everything for sale", "Three Married Men" with Iynne Overman, and "Rose Bowl" with Nick Lukats, Notre Dame football star.

Six more features are on the November programme: 'The Plainsman" with Jean Arthur and Gary Cooper, to be produced by Cecil de Mille; "Champagne Waltz" with Gladys Swarthout, directed by A. Edward Sutherland; "Pinkerton" the Detective" with Edward Arnold; Rex Beach's "The Barrier"; Hotel Haywire with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland, and "Our Miss. Kenae' with the child players Virginia Weidler and Billy Lee.

The pictures planned for December are "College Holiday," "Dont Look Now" with W. C. Fields; "The Tightwad", with Charles Ruggles; "The turning Point" with Gail Patrick and Broadway Afternoon."

TECHNICOLOUR PICTURES

For January the schetule includes "Spawn of the North" in technicolour with Carole Lombard, Henry Fonda and Cary Grant, directed by Henry Hathaway; Claudette Colbert in "Hard to Handle" directed by Wesley Ruggles; "Follow the Sun" with Bing Crosby, Burns and Allan and Lynne Overman, directed by Norman Taurog; "Playboy" with George Raft and Ida Lupino, and "Gun for Hire".

Four pictures not yet placed in the monthly schedules are a musical, "Artistes and Models" and Three Hopalong Cassidy Stories with William Boyd.

The schedule for the rest of the year is incomplete, but it will include "Slave Ship" in Technicolour with Gary Cooper directed by Henry Hathaway; Diamond Rush" with either Gary Cooper or Fred MacMurray under Wesley Ruggles direction; "The Count of Luxembourg" with Irene Dunne, W. C. Fields and Frank Forrest, "Panama Girl" with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray and Randolph Scott; "Safari" with Edward Arnold; "Thats What The Girls are Made Of," with Fred MacMurray and Sylvia Sydney; "It Happened in Paradise" with Bing Crosby; "Easy Living" with Jean Arthur, and Harold Lloyd comedy which Lloyd himself will produce.

There will also be two Marlene Dietrich presentations, one directed by Ernst Lubitsch; "The Golden Era" and one other picture with Claudette Colbert, and a thus untitled feature with Gary Cooper.

Virginia Bruce and William Powell in "The Great Ziegfeld"

"THE WALKING DEAD" STAYS

At The Opera House For Another Week

That shivery thriller 'The Walking Dead" a Warner Bros. Picture with Boris Karloff in the title role stays on at the Opera House for another week.

The picture deals with the resurrection of a dead man, who walks again among his fellow men, walking in a half dream, dazed, but possessing as unfalling and seemingly supernatural power to recognize the members of a band of crooks he had not known before as the persons who had framed him for murder and caused him to be electrocuted for a crime he did not commit.

The claim that this picture will make the chills and thrills creep up the spine as no other films has done, is amply justified, not only by its theme, but by the fact that it was directed by Michael Curtis.

Enacted by a brilliant cast, the characters stand out on the screen with startling vividness. Karloff, famous for terror pictures, has the role of the Walking Dead Man.

Leader of the crooks is Richardo Cortez, a racketeering lawyer and Barton MacLane, political boss of the city. Other members of the band include Paul Harvey, Robert Strange, Joseph Sawyer, Eddie Acufi, and Kenneth Harlan.

Edmund Gwenn, a famous English actor has the role of the scientist who brings Karloff back to life. Marguerite Churchill and Warren Hull, assistants of the scientist, supply the love interest.

Henry O'Neill has the part of the District Attorney, Joseph King that of the Judge shot down in cold blood by the gangsters, Ruth Robinson the role of his wife and Addison Richards that of the prison warden.

Boris Karloff in "The Walking Dead" retained at the Opera.

"SO YOU WON'T TALK"

Comes To The Royal Opera House

Opera House will be bringing shortly one of the finest comedies of the year, Monty Banks in "So You Won't Talk."

It is, of course, a long time since the mirthful Monty Banks starred in a picture, and a pleasure to record that "So You Won't Talk" specially made as a starring vehicle—gives him a grand opportunity to keep audiences laughing, which he seizes with both hands.

But frightful are the pains the plot makes him suffer in the process under the terms of an uncle's will he is left £110,000, but on the horrifying condition. He must remain completely silent for 30 days. He must not speak, nor must he write. One word, and the money is divided among his other relations—a greedy unscrupulous trio of women. And the worst of it is that throughout the qualifying period Monty must live with them in the deceased uncle's house.

To ensure that Monty does not break the silence, he is guarded by a lawyer's clerk. Wilber Whistle, who haunts his steps waiting for that single word to slip that will lose him the fortune. Monty's only means of communication is with a tin whistle—which he plays whenever the necessity presses.

Never was a star better cast than Monty Banks, using all his tricks as a silent star to win shrieks and guffaws. The story could not have been better chosen, so packed is it with gags.

The speedy action is due to the direction of Cilliam Beaudine, the American "Ace," who was specially engaged for the picture.

"THE GREAT ZIEGFELD"

Colossal Musical Picture At The "Central"

For once in their lives the producers of a pet picture may drag out the word colossal . . . For if ever a motion picture was produced on a grand, lavish, extravagant and glittering enough scale, to be so described, it is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Great Ziegfeld" which is extended for the third week at the 'Central' this week. There is enough material in this extravaganza for half a dozen ordinary films. Wm. Anthony McGuire, who wrote the story and screen play on which the picture is based, has used his sharpest wit and put his best efforts into the film. The dialogue sparkles brilliantly, Ziegfeld is superbly represented by William Powell. Fennie Brice is inimitable in a sketch describing her meeting with the great Ziegfeld, which is one of the funniest things Miss Brice has done on or off the stage. Harriet Hoctor shines in a beautiful ballet. Ray Bolger brings the house down with one of his comic solo dances. Myrna Loy is beautiful, the balance of the huge cast is excellent and Robert Z. Leonard's direction is a brilliant accomplishment. The

(Continued on Page 5.)

"Two Hearts In Harmony" at the Excelsior.

"THE MARRIAGE OF CORBAL" VIVID DRAMA OF RAFAEL SABATINI

At The Regal 19th Sept.

How Cleonie, a beautiful young girl of aristocratic birth, brought up in the refined atmosphere of the Court, suffered untold hardships when fleeing from the terror of the French Revolution, is vividly described against magnificent backgrounds in "The Marriage of Corbal," which will be shown at the Regal from Saturday. The story has been adapted from a famous novel by Rafael Sabatini, and Karl Grune has brought it to the screen in a masterly and enthralling fashion. Cleonie, with the aid of an officer of the revolution, disguises herself as a drummer boy, rides 30 miles in one day, narrowly escapes having her identity discovered by the bullying soldiers with whom she is travelling when they try to duck her, and is forced to share a stable for the night with her uncouth travelling companions. Finally, in order to escape the unwilling attentions of her rescuer she steals his horse and their joint passport. The theft is discovered and the soldiers give chase, but Cleonie is rescued by the Marquis of Corbal.

Hazel Terry, youngest member of the famous theatrical family, plays the part of Cleonie to perfection. This is not only her first starring role, but her first screen role, and she gives a fine dramatic performance for so young a player—she is barely eighteen.

Karl Grune, who directed "The Marriage of Corbal," has produced a master-piece of its kind, for he has succeeded in transferring to the screen all the charm and vivid adventure one has come to expect from a Rafael Sabatini novel. Nils Asther, Hugh Sinclair and Noah Beery play starring roles with Hazel Terry and are given every opportunity of proving what great assets they are to the screen today.

"THIRTEEN HOURS BY AIR"

At Pathe

Movie audiences get their first glimpse of the United States as it looks from the air in "Thirteen Hours By Air", a dramatic story of trans-continental flying, which opens to-night at the Pathe Cinema, with a cast headed by Fred MacMurray, Joan Bennett, ZaSu Pitts and John Howard.

A bird's-eye view of the continent, from New York to San Francisco, forms the background for the action of the film. And it's genuine in every respect, for a complete camera crew actually made a two-way transcontinental flight, taking pictures en route. These pictures were then worked into "Thirteen Hours By Air."

Two Paramount cameramen were originally dispatched from Hollywood to New York by train. Mitchell Leisen, director of the picture, followed by plane with an additional crew of nine.

Because weight is so important in the air and every piece of camera equipment had to be weighed to the ounce, Leisen took only 5,000 feet of film aloft with him when he left California. Six thousand additional feet were flown to Salt Lake City to be picked up there. Further caches were sent by express to Omaha, Chicago, Cleveland and Newark.

As the troupe exposed the film they carried, they landed to find boxes, film cans, tape, labels, nails and everything required to ship the exposed film. All that was needed was to take the film from the cameras, put it in the containers, and ship it to Paramount's Hollywood laboratory.

The film not shot on the way to New York was either used on the way back, or returned to the studio, total footage exposed being 30,000 feet.

Many of the shots had to be made at dawn and in the dark night, making the assignment one of great difficulty for cameramen and electricians. There were also blizzards, fog and various other weather difficulties en route. Nevertheless Leisen and his crew returned to Hollywood only one day behind schedule, and with all the footage required for the film.

Not only an air view of the U. S., but actual ground views of airports in principal cities on the transcontinental route are used in "Thirteen Hours By Air." Action of the film takes place in a 'plane en route from New York to San Francisco, and at airports on the way. It's an exciting story of murder and intrigue in the sky.

The Marriage of Corbal at the Regal this week.

AWAKE ALL NIGHT WITH INDIGESTION

He Was Becoming a Wreck of His Old Self

NOW SLEEPS LIKE A TOP—THANKS TO KRUSCHEN

Turning and tossing for hours at a time, with the pains of indigestion gnawing at his inside, this man used to pass night after night with hardly a wink of sleep. All the remedies he tried failed to help him, until he started taking a daily dose of Kruschen. That was what he needed to put him right, and his letter is a real proclamation of victory:—

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Fear And Hunger Hold Gond And Baigas In Grip

Legislation Alone Will Not Avail So-Called "Aboriginals" Of Satpura Mountains

DELHI, Sept. 15.

Father Verrier Elwin delivered to-night the first talk in a series entitled "The Village as I see It".

Father Elwin said, "I have spent some interesting days collecting and analysing hundreds of dreams recounted to me by the wild Gonds and Baigas of the forest-clad Satpura Mountains where I live.

"I have discovered the two main emotional conflicts in their dreams—"anxiety and hunger for food". Now let me say at once that my experience is mainly of the so-called aboriginal villages. I don't like the word 'aboriginal' any more than I like the word 'up-lift.'

"As for 'aboriginal,—the Gonds call themselves 'Koitur', which simply means 'men'. The name of two other great tribes, the Kols and the Korkus, also just mean men or human beings. The Baigas have a more ambitious title—Bhumiaraja, lords of the soil. We need a gental term for the aboriginals, and Bhumijan seems to me as good as any.

Pleasing Qualities.

"For the last five years I have lived among Bhumijan, and I think they are some of the most interesting, the most lovable and the most neglected people in India. And so the village as I see it is the Bhumijan village, by observations may be entirely at fault for other parts of India.

"But in the villages I know, I have found from both dream-analysis and myth-analysis that the prevailing psychological tension is anxiety. Fear compasses these people like a blazing forest fire. They are at odds with the whole world. The unseen gods are hostile to them. Their lives are shadowed by witches, landlords, ghosts, forest-guards, their tribal rules and their own adhesive and quarrelsome relations. They are anxious about the weather, their crops, their debts. In their own system of dream-interpretation, the tiger represents the creditor, the bear stands for the police, the crocodile symbolises the landlord. Through the long dark nights, these creatures pursue them in fantastic nightmares. They suffer, not from the Oedipus-complex, but from a Dogbery-complex.

Greatest Need.

"One of the greatest needs of the Indian village as I see it is a spiritual need—it is the freedom from fear."

Now I want to stress this very very strongly right at the beginning of this series of talks, because I believe a proper spiritual adjustment is the foundation of everything. You must give the villager something to live for; you must restore his bruised and damaged self-respect; you must establish the spirit of mutual credit within the village community.

It is no good sending out your vaccinator, if the villager rubs off the serum directly his back is turned. It is no good increasing wealth, if it is all to be wasted on litigation or jewellery. You cannot persuade a man to keep poultry so long as he knows that the neighbours will steal his hens. And, so as the foundation of all material advance, you have got to have spiritual propaganda and education, an education that will do much more than just fit people for jobs, but one that will give them an optimistic view of the world and will establish the spirit of love and trust as the guiding principle in all village relationships.

New Public Wasted

Now remember that a great deal of this can be done without passing a single law or spending a single pie, simply by everyone setting to work to create a new public opinion about the villager. The Gond says, the Korku says, 'Call me Koitur, call me Korku, a man; treat me as a human being, not as an animal.' It is the duty of everybody to start working for that new attitude. I want to see a great propaganda campaign—for the humanising of our relations with the villager. I know that here I am preaching to the converted. If you are sensible enough to be listening to me tonight, you will certainly be sensible enough to treat your villagers properly. But what about the people who neither read nor write? It is they who are important.

The village landlord, the village merchant, the village official—these are the folk whom we must have on our side in rural reconstruction. For they are the important people, for they live on the spot. You can get a Governor to initiate a campaign—but a village watchman can obstruct it. So everybody should get to work to persuade their subordinates to persuade anyone who has dealings with villagers to treat them in a broad human way. And then they wont have so many nightmares.

They say that Annadeo, the God of Food, used to be tall and strong, but when the railway came, he took train to Bombay and now he lives there and makes people fat—a pathetic comment on the march of civilisation. But I want to see Annadeo, God of food, recalled I want him transferred from his soft job at the centre and appointed once more as a hard-working district-officer. The responsibility is on us—to bring back Annandeo to the villages.

Simplest Thing Will Help

For the Bhumijan, only the simplest things will help. It is a recognised fact that primitive people all over the world are interested far more in the familiar than in the unusual.

What gives the tribesmen supreme happiness is to sit round the fire over which a goat is slowly roasting, with a few bottles of wine their girls dancing outside in the moonlight, the pipe of fellowship passing from hand to hand, and the outside world far. far away beyond the hills. They know very little about the outside world; none of them have any idea of Assembly or Council; some have never even seen a motor car; I once met a Baiga who thought that Mahatma Gandhi was something to eat. They don't like the outside world, they don't want it. And so development must go hand in hand with protection. Listen to what a great etnnographer has said about the Melanesians—and remember that scientific ethnography is an essential guide to rural reconstruction in a tribal area.—'Once you make life unattractive for a man,' says Prof. Malinowaki. 'whether savage or civilised, you cut the taproot of his vitality.

Wanton Interference

'The rapid dying out of native races is, I am deeply convinced, due more to wanton interference with their pleasures and normal occupations, to the marrying of their joy of life as they conceive it, than to any other cause'. And there are all too many people concerned to mar the joy in life of these simple tribesmen; in their villages, as in the great sea, the big fish eat up the little fish. Everyone going to live in a tribal area should have a licence—that is the rule, and it is a very good rule, in Travancore. Just as the Punjab has a rural Reconstruction Commissioner, so we badly need an Aboriginal Tribes Commissioner, to look to the protection and development, along a path natural to them, of the Bhumijan.

For though I believe they should be left alone as much as possible I don't mean, of course, that nothing should be done for them. I mean that they should be protected from people who would exploit them economically or debase them culturally. But, as I have already said, education is essential. I would like to see itinerant primary schools with a very simple two years programme (A Gond often cannot spare his children for longer than that) which would include some training in health, and certainly a course of worldly wisdom. A real thorough training in sanitary habits I take for granted, though as a matter of fact our people are already very clean. Their houses are often beautifully kept. They have a passion for soap. I can never keep a piece of soap for more than a few days, someone invariably steals it—and to go round the village penalising clean faces as a form of defective work that I don't fancy.

Lords Of Soil

But it is chiefly through the soil that you must help these Lords of the Soil. The Baiga too has a passionate attachment to the Earth, his Mother. He is the child of the earth and she loves him and tells him her secrets. And so, above all other forms of assistance I would put the improvement of agriculture. I doubt very much if you can introduce subsidiary industries to the Bhumijan. They have inherited a tradition of field and forest, and their whole heart is there. And so we want improved seed, especially of the millotts, koden and kutki, improved goats and cattle, the promotion of vegetable gardening and fruit trees, and anything else that the agriculturists who will go right away from civilisation and will live among the tribesmen and teach them. That is the only real way to help. They will never come to us for help, they are too shy, too independent; we have got to go to them.

The economic loss due to disease is enormous. Leprosy is beginning among the tribesmen: it all costs it should be checked. or their free and easy social organisation will cause it to spread rapidly. Veneral disease is epedemic in certain tribes. In the forest areas malaria takes a tragic toll of life and vigour. I believe the fundamental cause of the moral and intellectual apathy of the Bhumijan is malaria. Motor ambulances that would tour the motor tracts and bring the worst cases into hospital would be of great value. And we want tons of quinine for distribution—my own experience is that quinine is one of the few drugs you can persuade the tribesmen to take

Stupendous Task.

And now, before I finish, I come back to my starting point. All these things will be of no avail unless we can infect the villager with the spirit of love and co-operation.

It is a stupendous task, and a noble one—to fight just those two things, Fear and Hunger. You cannot do it by legislation. You cannot do it by spending money. You can only do it through dedicated human lives which will go and tackle the problem themselves. I doubt if there is a greater career open to anyone.

G. I. P. RY. STAFF UNION'S PLANS

New Work Of Branches All Over Line Proposed To Start

Mr. Dinkar Desai, Joint Secretary of the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, has issued the following appeal:

It was only two months ago that the membership of the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union had gone over 3,000. Since then the pace of progress was further accelerated, and more than 500 members have been since enlisted.

At a meeting of the prominent workers of the Union recently held at Bombay, an exhaustive survey of the Union's work was taken and it was unanimously decided to extend the activities of the Union by enlisting as many members as possible. A systematic plan has been chalked out for that purpose. The Union feels that the membership should rise to the figure of at least 7,000 by the end of next December.

Net Work Of Branches

The Union has so far been able to open 11 branches at important centres on the G. I. P. Railway. But it is the earnest desire of the Union to establish at least 40 branches so as to bring the whole G. I. P. Railway line within the net work of the Union's organisation. Let the railway workers strive hard and sincerely to achieve this task without losing any time. Let it be to the credit of the G. I. P. Railway employees to remain in the front rank, as they did in the past, among the railway workers of India.

Due to the fact that the Railway Board has proposed a retrenchment of more than 4,000 railway employees, it is all the more necessary that the railway workers should strengthen their organisation so that the retrenchment should be resisted with all the maximum force at their command.

Salvation In Unity

The workers' salvation lies in remaining united and organised. The Union therefore appeals to every railway worker to lend his ungrudging support to the Union by enlisting himself as a member as early as possible. It is our fervent hope that this appeal would evoke ready and willing response from all over the line.

The following figures will show how the membership of the Union is at present distributed: Wadi Bunder 830. Parel 448. Poona 175 Dhond 245, Sholapur 256, Shahabad 306, Manmad 280, Bhusaval 296, Murtizapur 95, Satna 185. Administrative Office Branch 160. other centres 244, total 3520.

Blaze In Perfume Shop Causes Damage Of Rs. 7,500

BOMBAY, Friday.

A fire which would have taken a serious turn had it not been for the prompt action by the fire brigade, broke out this morning at Mahomedally Road.

It appears that at about 11 a.m. a servant employed by Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Razak who owns a perfumery shop in Umrigar Building at Mahomedally Road, was boiling soap and oil on a sigree for the manufacture of certain perfumes when it suddenly flaired up and in a few minutes the whole room was on fire with flames and dense smoke.

Fire engines from Byculla, Babula Tank and Bhuleshwar promptly arrived on the scene and within half an hour brought the fire under control. The whole shop was however gutter by fire.

The shop and the building are insured. The damage is caused to the extent of Rs 7,500

AS OTHERS SEE US

Bombay Stands Second To Calcutta In Filthiness

The monthly dinners of the Western India Automobile Association have become a feature of the City's social life and the function that was held in the Taj on Wednesday night was a brilliant success.

About three-hundred persons attended including the Secretaries of other Automobile Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon, who had specially come to Bombay to attend, for the first time, a conference of the executive of the Automobile Association. The Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner were also present.

EXEMPTION FOR TOURISTS

At the outset, Mr. H. Ormerod, the President of the W.I.A.A. deplored the attitude of the Council in turning down the proposal to exempt tourists from taxation for 90 days. The reason given was that there were wheels within wheels, and legal difficulties and that it was purely a matter for the Central Government to decide.

The speaker urged the strengthening of public opinion on the subject and the need to impress upon the provincial councils the necessity for extending to the tourists the same measure of courtesy as was shown to Indian tourists in other countries.

The total number of members of all the associations in India Burma and Ceylon was approximately 25,000, said Mr. Ormerod, and Bombay held the record with 5,514 which the Association were endeavouring to raise to 10,100 by the end of this year.

Mr. Ormerod raised laughter when he recounted how the prosecution of two motor-drivers in London by the police gave to some pioneers to start the idea of starting an Automobile Association free from the taint of commercialism, the object of which was to protect the legitimate rights of motor-drivers.

"And that is why we have invited the Police Commissioner," said Mr. Ormerod, looking meaningly at that official, who wriggled uncomfortably in his seat, as if he were being "touched" for a tenner by an old friend.

Bombay-Poona Road

Mr. Sykes, the Secretary of the W.I.A.A., then gave a sketchy report of the progress made by the Association. He traced the history of the Automobile Association in England and of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme on the Continent, which now had a membership of nine million. While ten or eleven years ago, there was not much touring in the East on account of the state of the roads and the great distances, things were different now since the formation of automobile association.

Mr. Sykes, pathetically referring to the appalling conditions of the Bombay-Poona road, said that those who were responsible for it, in spite of the agitation made, ought to hang down their heads in shame.

Mr. Reeki of the Ceylon A. A. was very much impressed by the regulation of the traffic in Bombay. But, he declared, filthiness of some roads in Bombay stood second only to Calcutta.

Capt. Benyon, Secretary of the Automobile Association of Northern India, hoped the conference of secretaries would be held every year.

After speeches by Secretaries of other Automobile Associations, and the performance of the Cabaret, the function terminated.

A meeting of the Peasants' Subcommittee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 20th instant to prepare a draft regarding agrarian questions to be submitted to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for the inclusion in the Election Manifesto.

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MAGNUM

NO EXORBITANT FEES TO MUNICIPAL ANALYST

Bombay Grain Dealers Urge Ban On Mixture To Ensure Pure Ghee And Butter

In the course of his representation to the President and Members of the Law and Procedure Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Secretary of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association writes:—

"My Association has learnt that by one of the proposed rules it is intended to fix the fees of the Municipal Analyst at Rs. 5 per sample of ghee or butter.

These fees have been fixed without regard to the nature of butter and ghee business and are very exorbitant. Generally ghee is sold in tins weighing a little more than a quarter and the price of a tin of ghee varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. Most of the retail dealers of ghee buy one or two tins of ghee at a time and sell the same retail. No business man can afford to spend a big sum like Rs. 5 every time to ascertain the purity of a tin of ghee the price whereof varies as aforesaid.

My Association is therefore of opinion that the fees for analysis of a sample of ghee be reduced to Annas eight, so that the retail merchant can easily afford to ascertain the purity or otherwise of the stuff they purchase.

BAN MIXTURE.

"My Association has learnt, that by one of the proposed rules it is proposed to permit mixing of 10 or 15 per cent of butter fat or ghee with vegetable product or Marine or Animal fat.

My Association is of opinion that permitting the mixing of 10 or 15 per cent of butter fat (ghee or butter) with vegetable product or fish oil or animal fat will result in putting temptations in the way of merchants who sell these adulterated stuffs as pure butter or ghee and thus reduce the demand for Butter and Ghee and consequently ruin this very healthy cottage industry of our Country.

My Association is therefore strongly opposed to the proposed rule and urge that ghee or butter in any proportion should not be allowed to be mixed with vegetble oils, vegetable product, or Vanaspati, fish oil or Marine or Animal fat under any circumstances.

ARBITRARY VALUES MUST GO.

My Association is of opinion that the Government and the public bodies, so far as my Association is aware, have not made thorough inquiries regarding Butyro—Refractometer Reading and Reichert Wollny values of different kinds of genuine butter and ghee that are sold in the bazar such as buffaloes, cows, sheep and the variations in the values, on account of the food that is given to these animals, on account of the country in which they live; and the different climates in which Butter and Ghee are prepared. For, it is admitted by scientists who have made a study of Butter and Butter fats, that these values of Butter and Butter fats are affected by such causes as food, climate, seasons, period of lactation and many other causes. It is also admitted by scientists that there is no relationship between the excellence and purity of butter and ghee or its nutritive properties and its scientific value. The two values which are tried to be fixed for fixing the standard of butter and ghee require a little consideration.

These arbitrary values unnecessarily work as a great hardship and it has come to the knowledge of my Association that genuine ghee sent from Kathiawar States to Burma and such other places, on account of the arbitrariness of the standard values fixed in those parts of the country is sold 'not as ghee' but is sold 'as adulterated oil in spite of its being pure genuine ghee.'

My Association is therefore of opinion that without thorough inquiries about the values of different kinds of butter and ghee at different seasons and at different places, no standard of values should be arbitarily fixed and that such arbitary fixing of values is likely to exclude genuine ghee without any justification and to that extent increase the misery and hardships of villagers and ruin one of the most extensive cottage industry of our Country and do indirect harm to agriculture.

My Association therefore repeats its request that the rules be sent to the Associations and Bodies likely to be affected by them (the draft rules).

Sir Bapna For Bombay

INDORE, Sept. 17.

It is understood that Sir Bapna will attend the meeting of states ministers, that is being held at Bombay on 25th and 26th September. Sir Bapna is expected to leave Indore for Bombay about the 22nd of September.—A. P.

The following is the Irish League team against the English League at Belfast on September 23:—

Lab. (portadown), Miller (Glentoran), Fulton (Belfast Celtic) Edwards (Linfield3 ,Carlyle and Martin (Derry City) Gernoghan (Bedfact Celtic) Baird (Linfield), Shearer, Duffy and Kelly (Derry City).

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AMRITSAR	JALGAON	MERCARA	RANGOON
BANGALORE	JALPAIGURI	MOMBASA	RAWALPINDI
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COIMBATORE			VIZAGAPATAM

"Think By Foot, Act By Foot, And Stop By Foot"

Mr. Trollip's Tips To Drivers On 'Good Driving'

The following is the broadcast on "Good Driving". By A. S. Trollip, Honorary Joint General Secretary, the Safety First Association of India, Bombay, delivered on Wednesday night.

This is the first of a series of three talks on Driving by the Safety First Association of India, a volunteer non-communal, non-political organisation, having the objective 'The Conservation of Life and Property.'

FOREWORD

Nobody knows so well as we drivers, now dependent a machine can be upon the man who drives it. Certainly everything has been done that could be done to make motor cars operate as they should regardless of the driver's skill. And still, cars can't do a thing except under human direction.

Even the self-starter, for example, deserves its name only in part. There must still be a foot to press the pedal or a finger to touch the button or turn a key. Power and speed in abundance are waiting in modern engines—but they await the command of a driver. Steering is a direct and simple thing, but it still depends on a pair of hands on the wheel.

And so, in a very true sense, the motor vehicle that comes to us from the factory is an unfinished mechanism. It still lacks the most important part.—"The Driver".

Manufacturers may build into their cars any number of provisions for economical operation, comfort, ease of control, fine performance, safety, dependability and long life; yet all are subject in the long run to the intelligent use and maintenance of drivers and owners.

These short talks are offered to the motoring public not in any spirit of authority nor with the idea that the suggestions contained therein are necessarily better than differing methods which the listener may already employ. On the contrary, all we have done is to act as a medium of exchange for many people's ideas. We pass them along from one driver to another, in the hope that here and there something helpful may be found.

CURVES AND TURNS

No matter how expert we may be as drivers, we are all apt to fall into habits of driving that don't quite measure up to what we really know is right.

For instance, we all know that we ought to be careful about passing cars, especially when another car is approaching from the opposite direction.

And yet there possibly isn't one of us who haven't, at one time or another, moved over in the road to pass a car, and then wondered if we would get around in time.

Now here's an interesting thing about that. If in order to pass a car that's going forty miles an hour, we speed to fifty miles per hour, it is just the same as if we tried to pass a standing string of cars 164 feet long. In other words, it's like passing 10 cars packed bumper to bumper in the road. This is probably a new idea to most of us. If we kept it in mind, we would never pass a car unless we were sure that there were no oncoming cars for a good long distance ahead.

But turning aside to pass is not the particular kind of turning that we are interested in discussing here. What we are now concerned with is taking curves and corners. From time to time in these discussions we will find that the same old laws of Nature will be involved. Foremost among them will be the laws of momentum, and momentum plays the major part in going around curves. Because momentum not only wants to keep us going, but going in the same direction. When it is trying to make us go straight instead of curving our course, it operates under an assumed name, if you please. For then we call it "centrifugal force."

Now, of course, we all know what centrifugal force is. We feel it when we go around curves. Highways and railroads are banked at curves to offset centrifugal force. Aviators bank their planes at turns by tipping them with the controls. But even though we all know about centrifugal force, few of us realise how powerful it is, and how much greater it gets the faster we go.

A 3,000-pound car making a turn of 500-foot radius, has to overcome a centrifugal force of only about 156 pounds at 20 miles an hour. But at 30 miles an hour, that force has grown to 360 pounds, and at 60 it is nine times as great as at 20—over fourteen hundred pounds trying its best to push us off the road! The only thing that keeps us on the road in the first place is the friction between our tyres and the road. The minute the centrifugal force gets stronger than the force of that friction, off the road we go.

The trouble is that we often don't realise how fast we're going. On road trips, for instance after we have driven at a certain speed for a long time, it seems a small matter to increase our speed a few miles an hour. Then after a while we may do the same thing again. In other words, we keep putting forward our basis of comparison till by-and-by we have lost our usual sense of how fast we are going. Then, the first thing we know, we are face-to-face with a turn or even half way around it and we feel Old Man Centrifugal Force trying to push us off the road.

So what do we do? We jam down the brakes. It's the only thing we can do when we find we're going too fast. But just the same, approaching that corner too fast has kept us from taking it as we should have liked to. For if conditions permit, it is often desirable to increase speed as we go around a curve. As long as our rear wheels are not being retarded, but are actually pushing us around the curve our steering is effective and our car is under control.

The long and short of it is that we can't take liberties, with the laws of momentum and centrifugal force. Man's speed laws may not always be observed but Nature's speed laws must be.

Most modern headlights are pretty wonderful lights, but after all they don't give us the distance or clarity of vision that daylight does. So, on considerably shorter notice than in the day time a vehicle or pedestrian can come out of the darkness. Almost before we know it we may have to slow down or stop for someone or something on the road—perhaps one of those lumbering bullock-carts that you barely see till you're right up on them: or a car whose tail light has gone out—an unexpected curve, or what not.

REACTION TIME

And that's where we meet up with momentum again. You see, stopping isn't the one simple action we always thought it was. The truth is, we are told that there are really three things we have to do to stop. First we have to think of stopping. Next we have to move one foot over on to the brake pedal. And then we have to push down on the brake pedal.

Now we might not believe it, but they tell us those first two steps take time. Less than a second, perhaps, but even in that instant momentum is carrying us on. In fact, at only 20 miles an hour the average driver goes 22 feet before he can even start to use the brakes. Then after he does get the brakes to working, it takes him another 27 feet to stop completely, even with good brakes and with good tyres under favourable road conditions.

The important thing to realise is that distance needed to stop increases a great deal as we increase our speed.

We just have to remember that when we were moving along in a car, we think by the foot, act by the foot and stop by the foot—and that if we aren't careful, it's pretty easy to get going faster than is really safe.

Now, just as engineers have hold us how to operate in safety with our own lights, many experienced drivers have pointed out how to avoid trouble from other people's lights. They say that all we have to do, when passing other cars at night, is to stop looking at their lights and watch the left hand side of the road.

If we keep our eye on that, and stay just as close to it as we should, we won't have to worry about getting too close to the other fellow and his lights won't be in our eyes at all.

The truth of the matter is that night driving can be just as pleasant and just as safe as day driving. But we need to be just a little more alert and a little more careful.

MIST AND FOG.

So long as there is light we may skip around at a lively rate over this old globe of ours. We may span oceans in surprising time. We may cross the continent from sun-up to sun-down.

But every now and then Mother Nature decides to put us in our place, and of all her devices to make us slow down none is more effective than mist and fog.

Now we may not have to contend with fog and mist very frequently, but we're bound to now and then, and when we do, it can cause us a lot of annoyance and trouble.

So, when all is said and done driving in fog is just a matter of having our headlights and taillights right and being a little more careful. If we do that, we can drive our cars safely, even through Nature's stubborn obstacles of mist and fog.

MORE SENSATIONS MARK MOSCOW TRIAL

Stalin's Mouth-Piece Also Involved In Alleged Conspiracy

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Further sensations marked the progress of the Moscow trial when M. Vishinsky, the Attorney-General announced that he had ordered investigation of the allegations of conspiracy against six more Soviet leaders, including Karl Radek, the "mouthpiece of Stalin".

Vishinsky also made the following dramatic statement involving Gregory Sokolnikov, the former Soviet Ambassador in London, who is already under arrest.

"As regards Sokolnikov and Serebryakov (head of a department in the Transport Commissariat) they are being held responsible on the strength of the evidence so far, which is sufficient to incriminate them.

"Here I am referring to those facts of activity by the Trotskyists confirmed by documents."

Radek is the renowned leader-writer of the "Izvestia", and, therefore, the Soviet's official commentator on foreign affairs. To-day he published a wildly abusive article denouncing the Zinoviev-Trotsky group of terrorists.

LEADERS INVOLVED.

The five leaders involved with Radek are:

Bukharin, editor of "Izvestia" and one of Lenin's bosom friends;

Tomsky, head of the State publishing house and former trade union leader;

Rykov, former Soviet "Premier" and present Commissar of Communications;

Piatakov, former President of the State Bank, once an intimate friend of Trotsky;

Uglanov, former head of the Moscow party organisation.

HIMMLER NAMED.

Meanwhile, the evidence at the trial of Zinoviev, Kamenev and 14 others, who are charged with conspiring to assassinate Stalin and other Communist leaders, continued to disclose ever more complicated paths of intrigue.

Her Himmler, leader of Hitler's Black Guards, and Nazi Police Chief, was mentioned today by Nathan Lurie, one of the accused, who told the story of three more assassination plots which miscarried.

In 1933 he said, he received instructions from Trotsky to hasten armed revolts in the Soviet Union, and conveyed these instructions to an emissary of Zinoviev.

Trotsky, the exiled Communist leader, was again implicated today in the evidence of Holzman, another of the accused.

SECRET CODE.

In 1932, he said, he carried a code message from Smirnov, the alleged terrorist organiser, to Sedov, Trotsky's son. This finally led to a meeting with Trotsky in Copenhagen.

The code was concealed in a copy of "The Arabian Nights", but he said he could not recall how the code was worked.

Fritz David, a prisoner alleged by the prosecution to be German, told the Court of the plans to kill Stalin during the meetings of the Comintern (Communist International).

"I was unable to carry out the plan" he said. "I was too far away, but that was not the only reason.

"I discovered that I was surrounded in the box where I sat by members of the G.P.U. (Soviet Secret Police)."

FAILED TO KILL STALIN.

David further alleged that Sedov, annoyed at this failure, sent a messenger saying that he wanted action. In May, 1936, another messenger brought the same complaint.

'I told both of them", said David, "that it was impossible then (at the July Comintern Congress), and that willingness to kill him was not sufficient. I said I would take advantage of the first opportunity.'

Vishinsky relentlessly summed up David's evidence.

"You were a Trotskyist", he said. "Trotsky sent you to the Soviet Union with the express purpose of killing Stalin. You had to do the deed without any confederates.

"You failed and you were awaiting your next opportunity. Is that what you promised Sedov's messengers?"

"Yes", replied David.

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"We Are Drifting In Perilous Circumstances"

A. G. Gardiner On Dangers Of The Spanish Situation

LONDON (By Air Mail).

"We are drifting in circumstances more perilous even than those of last winter.

Twenty-two years ago a pistol shot fired at Serajevo, a place few of us had ever heard of, was the prelude to the World War. To-day. the sparks from the Spanish volcano are flying all over Europe and any morning we may awaken to the fact that the tragedy of 1914 is to be repeated," writes A G. Gardiner in the John Bull.

"Only one thing can avert the menace. That is, to localise the conflagration—to make a cordon round the volcano beyond which the flames shall not spread. Europe, as it is to-day, cannot save Spain from the horrors that have befallen her; but it can save itself from sharing those horrors.

A LESSON LEARNED

If history teaches anything, it is that it is always wrong for one nation to interfere in the domestic quarrels of another nation. It was the attempt of the monarchical Powers to destroy the infant Republic of France that drenched Europe with the blood of the Napoleonic wars. And it was Mr. Churchill's policy of intervention in Russia which in the end tightened the Soviet grip on that country.

So far as this country is concerned it has learned the lesson. If there is one thing upon which the mass of English people are agreed it is not to meddle in the affairs of another country.

How far the policy of isolating the Spanish volcano will succeed is still in the balance. For weeks both Hitler and Mussolini have been fencing with it, and as I write their full agreement is still withheld. But the moral effect of this policy of non-intervention has been important. It has prevented both Hitler and Mussolini giving official support to the rebels.

NO REPETITION OF 1914

Under the rose, of course, Mussolini has been in the business up to the neck, just as he has been in the Palestine troubles up to the neck. He is playing for the highest stake that any adventurer has played for in Europe since Napoleon and all his sinister activities, whether in Abyssinia, in Palestine. or the Peninsula, are directed to accomplish his dream of making the Mediterranean an Italian lake.

But he has hesitated to show his hand by the formal rejection of neutrality. What help he gives to the rebels has to be explained away. And if this situation can be maintained until, the Spanish volcano has burned itself out, neutrality will have succeeded, and the Anglo-French policy of "No war about Spain" will have effected its purpose.

Should events turn out otherwise, it should still be the determination of this country not to be drawn into a European war on the Spanish issue as it was drawn into a European war 22 years ago on the Austrian issue.

We cannot isolate ourselves from the Continent or disregard our responsibilities overseas, but nothing would warrant war in the eyes of the British people except a direct attack on British interests.

If such an emergency arose, as it may arise, we must be prepared with a policy to meet it. Have we such a policy?

And should we not all feel happier if there were more visible signs that the Government was "at home," even though Parliament was still left on holiday?"

Resolutions expressing heartfelt sorrow at the deaths of their colabourers of the Textile Mills in Pondicherry in the course of the recent shooting following the labour troubles, thanking H. E. the Governor of French India and the popular representatives for their interesting in labour problems and requesting the authorities to reopen the mills passed at a meeting of labourers of Pondicherry.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Muslims Declare Against Fascist Rebels

MOROCCANS ASKED TO SUPPORT THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT

MARAKESH, (By Air Mail)

A fiery proclamation against the use of Moorish soldiers in the Spanish Civil war has been published by the executive Committee of the Pan-muslim Conference, which warns the people of Morocco not to play the game of their white tyrants.

"The Arab warrior," says the proclamation, "has always fought for Arab interests and all its rebellions have been for their national independence. Why let the Arab blood be wasted for the triumph and glory of our own enemy? Do not forget that these rebel generals are driving you against a legal Government which is more disposed than Fascism to accord you independence.

This war is a crying injustice and the Prophet forbids any fighting against an unjust cause."

Italian Influence In Yemen

SANA, (By Air Mail)

That Englishmen are at present regarded with great suspicion in the Yemen which has gradually come under the Italian influence is the report forwarded by the Sana correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"Italian support" declares the correspondent, "was given to the Imam of the Yemen in his war against for Saud and although the Imam concluded treaties of peace and friendship with both Britain and Saoudi Arabia in 1934, these were the results of military defeat rather than of choice.

The treaty of friendship between the Italian Governments has accordingly just been prolonged and it may be easy to guess what exactly friendship will mean for the Yemen wedged as it is between Aden and Saoudi Arabia and faced across the Red Sea by the Italian colony of Eritrea.

Italy's strategic necessities have forced two strip of coast to come under her induence and though there may be other advantages for Italy —oil, for example, these are comparatively unimportant besides Italy's great need to plant her feet securely at some point on the sides of the Red Sea. It is possible that the close relations which exists between the Yemen and Abyssinia even before the days of Mohammed will become indissoluble under the stimulus of Italian Imperialism.

New Riviera On Bosphorus

STAMBOUL, (By Air Mail)

The Stamboul correspondent of the 'Berliner Tageblatt' wires to his journal that the Turkish Government have decided to make better use of the neglected part of the territory round about the Bosphorus and to use its unrivalled beauties for attracting tourists from all over the world by building up a new Riviera within a short time.

As the straits are probably the richest tunny fish waters in the world the tourists will have greater attraction than usual.

"Apart from its strategic value in times of war, the Bosphorus," declares the correspondent, "is a burden-some remainder of the old times of the Khalifat. The whole economic and cultural life of the Republic has been shifted to Anatolia and Stamboul is still looked upon as a traitor's city which has opposed the Kemalist movement longer than any other district of Turkey."

Ankara Exhibition

ANKARA, (By Air Mail)

Interesting details are now available regarding the international exhibition of combustion apparatus based on the use of pitcoal to be held here from January 16 to February 16 1937.

The exhibition will be housed in the Exhibition Palace, and will occupy the space between that palace and the railway station. As its aim is to further the use of pitcoal in Turkey, it has been decided that all quota limitations will temporarily be waived for such goods as will be ordered on the basis of samples on show at the exhibition. The exhibits themselves will enjoy custom franchise. Visitors and exhibitors will be granted a special reduction on all national and foreign means of conveyance, such reduction also to be extended to selves. A 35 per cent. reduction will, likewise, be granted by all Ankara and Istanbul hotels, and the free Turkish visa for passports will add a further attractive feature to that event.

Egyptian Census

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Measures have been taken by the Egyptian Parliament to ensure the authorisation of the decennial census work as quickly as possible lest any delay might make it impossible to hold the census.

The decennial census is due on the 15th March next year but organisation has to be prepared six months ahead. According to the Egyptian regulations, until the bill authorising this operation is passed, no preparation can be made.

Hence the government anxiety to deal with this problem before the parliament rises.

One of the innovations that is being made in the census gathering concerns the staff—until now the Government servants depended to a large extent upon voluntary assistance given by the public. This meant economy of expenditure but entailed considerable loss of time. By the new regulations passed, this voluntary assistance has been done away with and it has been proposed to engage a special staff at an additional cost of 20,000 Egyptian Pounds.

This expenditure it is claimed, will be more than justified by the accuracy in results obtained in shorter period.

Temporary Slump In Egypt

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The proposed International Conference to be held in Cairo, next year to discuss the end of the Capitulatory regime under which a privileged position was so far enjoyed by all foreigners in Egypt has it appears, had its effects on the Egyptian bowrses at Cairo as well as Alexandria. The losses suffered by foreign interests in the neighbouring countries due to political disturbances have also aroused fears regarding the future and therefore slump in the Egyptian markets.

The declaration of the Minister of Finance that taxation will be imposed with the utmost moderation does not seem to have had any immediate effect by way of preventing a decline in prices. It is hoped, however that confidence will soon be restored.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

"PRISONER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN" ACQUIRES NAVAL STRENGTH

Italy Is Determined To "Defend Her Interests Under All Circumstances"

The rise of Fascist Italy in the Mediterranean has been one of the most important events in the field of International Affairs during the last epoch of the present century. Italy's recent conquest of Abyssinia has added further to the anxieties of the British authorities who, while on the one hand alarmed about the future of Spain, have on the other hand shown a great compromising spirit vis-a-vis Egypt in order to earn the goodwill of the Egyptians for securing a strong military guard on the route to India.

In view of the above facts, the following extracts from an article on the Italian position in the Mediterranean, written by the Rome correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse," Vienna, may be found to be of great interest.

"THE GREAT PRISONER."

A slogan of the nineteenth century called Italy "the greatest prisoner of the Mediterranean." This description has now more significance than ever before. The Mediterranean is for Italy not only the most important means of access to the rest of the world, but quite simply a vital necessity. Equally, it is the possible line of approach for danger.

Almost all the important routes by which Italy is supplied with necessary raw materials run through this sea basin, including now the connection with Italy's new colonial empire, and four-fifths of the total Italian frontier are washed by Mediterranean waters.

WHY ITALY JOINED ALLIES.

What significance this fact may assume in Italian foreign policy was shown at the outbreak of the world War; it was recognition of the difficulty of defending so vast a coastline against the attack of strong enemy fleets that was an important influence in Italy's decision to join the Allies.

Italy's dependence on the Powers commanding the entrances to the Mediterranean had become such an established factor in international politics, that the idea of Italy's ever-opposing any decision made in London or Paris, was outside the bounds of political discussion. The Abyssinian conflict, in which such a development actually took place, signified, therefore a change, the consequences of which will only gradually become clear.

NAVAL MEASURES.

The concrete foundations of this new attitude towards the world on the part of Italy, apart from her increase in fighting strength on land, air and water, consist of a number of very important naval measures. For instance, the island of Pantelleria, which lies almost exactly between Sicily and the northern coast of Africa, has been developed into an important base for the Italian fleet. This base is, according to experts, in no way inferior to Malta and from a strategic point of view, even superior, commanding as it does the Straits between Tunis and Sicily. Italy from this base could successfully attempt to cut off the western from the eastern Mediterranean.

Furthermore, Italy commands the entrance to the Adriatic, through her friendly relations with Albania. Finally, in the eastern Mediterranean her naval bases in the Dodecanese give Italy far-reaching control over the entrance to the Black Sea, whilst the newly-developed north African military base of Tobruk, in co-operation with Italian squadrons, which would be concentrated in the Aegean Sea, go far towards assuring her connections with the Near East, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Since January 1935, in addition, Italy possesses a strategic point in the Red Sea, which makes it possible for her at any time to cut off the Indian and Australian Oceans. The island of Dumeirah, the naval base handed over to Italy at that date by France, therefore, almost represents a counter-balance to the English position on the Suez Canal.

Summing these items up, it may be recognised that Italy has quietly worked out a system of defence which compensates in a comparatively high degree for the fact that all direct entrances to the Mediterranean are in foreign hands.

ITALY IS WATCHING.

It is with all the greater interest, however, that developments in Spain are being followed. The "Azione Coloniale," the journal, which is often used as the organ of the Colonial Ministry, has been going closely into the matter, particularly into the problem of the Statute of Tangiers. The paper concludes with a reminder that in 1927 an Italian squadron appeared at Tangiers, in order to remind the Powers who shared the administration of this international zone of the existence and rights of Italy. Apart from this clear warning, the despatch of Italian warships to Spanish water shows that Italy is just as decided as France and England to defend her interest under all circumstances.

Everything else, however, reported abroad about Italian interest in the Spanish events, is repudiated in Rome emphatically and almost bitterly as tendentious propaganda. This is evidenced by the reports in the Italian Press, in spite of the great sympathy felt here for General Franco's revolt, never go so far as to take any definite attitude, and confine themselves to exposing foreign support of the Left Government.

Naturally, people in Italy well remember the favourable course taken by Italo-Spanish relations during the Right Government of Primo de Rivera, which was used by the Italian Admiralty to extend Italy's naval interests in the Western Mediterranean, while vice versa, it is not forgotten that since 1931, when the Left seized power, Italo-Spanish relations have been becoming continuously cooler. Italy has at least a negative interest in this sector of Europe, and would seek to prevent any disturbance in the status quo in north Africa.

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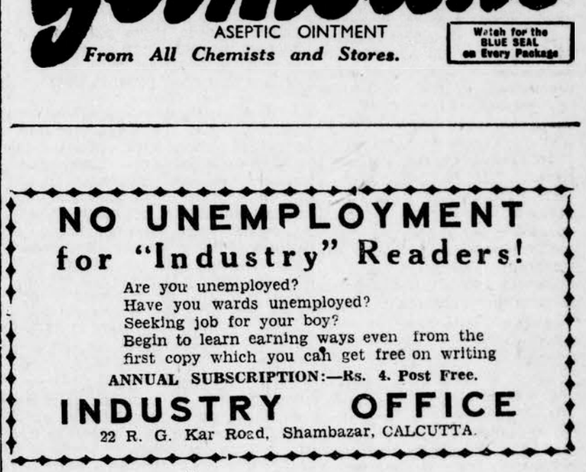
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Tata Power Company's Rapid Progress

BOTH GROSS REVENUE AND NET PROFIT HIGHER THAN FOR ANY PRECEDING YEAR, SAYS SIR P. THAKURDAS

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Tata Power Company, Limited, was held at the Bombay House, Fort, on Friday, with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Chair.

Presenting the Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for year ended 30th June, 1936, Sir Purshottamdas said:—

Gentlemen,

The Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1936, have now been in your hands for the prescribed period and I propose, with your permission to take them as read.

I trust the accounts we present to-day for your approval and adoption will be considered satisfactory. If, however, there are any points on which shareholders desire additional information, I shall do my best to supply it.

In respect of appropriation to Depreciation Reserve, this has been calculated in accordance with the percentages approved last year by the Joint Boards Committee and by your Board, and that Reserve now amounts to approximately 11 per cent of the Gross Block Account. The General Reserve has been built up against the contingency of losses in connection with our share investment in, and the partly secured debt of, The Kundley Power Company, Limited, in the event that the Kundley project cannot be rehabilitated.

Sterling debenture borrowings have been reduced during the year through the operation of the respective Sinking Funds, and, as you are aware, the 7 1|2 per cent "B" Debentures will be fully paid off by November 1938. The Secured Loan from The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., will subsequently be due for repayment in 1941. But since the "B" Debentures will then be extinguished, and since the outstanding 2 per cent "A" Debentures will by that time be reduced due to the operation of the Sinking Fund to a total of £463,400 only, it is anticipated that the Company's "C" Debenture bonds may then perhaps be modified as to (a) rate of interest and (b) date of repayment, and re-issued directly to the public, and the proceeds utilised to retire the debt due to the sister company.

On the credit side of the Balance Sheet the accounts show a total of Rs. 15.47 lakhs, being the balance of expenses re: Rupee and Sterling loans remaining to be written off. The expenses re: Rupee loans are however being written off from profits at a rate which will extinguish the account on the maturity of the loan, and the expenses re: Sterling debentures are being reduced by exchange credits and discounts on purchases for Sinking Fund account during the currency of the debt.

It will not be out of place at this time shortly to review the improved position of the Company's affairs. Eight years ago our total borrowings, debenture and otherwise, amounted to the imposing total of Rs. 387.66 lakhs. By the end of the year under review such borrowings amounted to Rs. 215.60 lakhs only, a net reduction of some Rs. 172.06 lakhs during that period. Eight years ago the annual interest payable on borrowings amounted to more than 54 per cent. of the gross annual revenue from power sales, while for the past year the corresponding figure was 12 per cent. only.

Even four years ago, dividends on Cumulative Preference Shares were still in arrears and no disbursement whatsoever had been made to the Ordinary Shareholders. While for the year under report your Board is able to recommend a total tax-free disbursement of 6 1|2 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, the paid-up total of which had been increased meantime by an issue to shareholders at par some two years ago, and to carry forward an increased amount against future contingencies. And this has been accomplished during a period when the average return per unit sold was steadily decreasing through rate reductions to the Company's consumers.

Both Gross Revenue and Net Profit for the year under report are higher than for any preceding year. I should however remind you that a substantial portion of the increased power sales is due to credits from the two sister companies, and that such credits may be greatly reduced in amount after 1937, due to the termination during that year of the existing Reciprocal Agreement, while for the current year they are likely to decline due to reduced requirements of the textile mills.

Two years ago you were advised by the Chairman that questions had arisen as to the correct interpretation of the agreements with the Managing Agents and with The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, and that the entries then made were subject to revision. Again, one year ago, you were advised that most of the doubtful points had been settled, and that commissions payable had been adjusted accordingly. I am happy to be able to advise you at this time that all remaining points have now been settled, and that commissions shown as payable in the accounts now before you are after final adjustments.

Your Directors have arranged, commencing with the dividends now recommended, that they shall be payable through Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, and not as heretofore through the Company's Office.

I now beg to move that the Annual Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1936 be and are hereby approved and adopted.

The Report was adopted.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

A dividend on preference shares at 7-1|2 per cent per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1936 (subject to deduction of Income-Tax) and a final dividend on ordinary shares of Rs. 40 per share (free of Income-Tax) were recommended by the Directors.

Mr. A. D. Shroff appointed as a Director by the Board, in the place of late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, under Article 110, was re-elected.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. A. E. Blair who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors.

TRIBUTE TO F. E. DINSHAW

The Directors' Report paid a tribute to the memory of late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. The Report stated, "The late Mr. Dinshaw's active connection with this Company commenced in December 1920 and terminated only with his death. During his tenure of office he took keen, constant and indefatigable interest in its affairs and devoted much of his valuable time and brilliant intellect to its advancement. This Company's undertaking, being the largest of its kind India, he took a special interest therein and that it was successfully completed in spite of many serious difficulties was largely due to his ability, courage and financial support."

OUR READERS' VIEWS

An Ulster Appeal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the first time in one hundred years, the Ulster Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals appeals to Ulster men and women, and to the humane public all over the world for contributions to the Centenary Endowment Fund which has been inaugurated to mark the end of one hundred years of faithful service in the cause of humanity.

The Ulster Society is the second oldest Humane Society in the world and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It has increased the protection of animals in Northern Ireland one hundred per cent. since its reorganisation in 1920. Its claim is a strong one, in view of the vital work which it is doing, as for instance, the establishment of a Veterinary Hospital for Sick Animals of the Poor. Also Dispensaries for treatment of minor ailments; "Shelters" for lost and injured animals, and it provides for the humane destruction of unwanted animals, over 50,200 animals having passed through these services during the past five years.

Hitherto it has only been possible to carry on this huge increase of work by reason of voluntary services given willingly throughout our organisation. These services must now be assisted if the continued increase is to be met. The sum of £40,000 is urgently needed and will be used in (1) In subsidising the work of giving Free Treatment to sick animals of the poor throughout Northern Ireland; (2) In subsidising the Inspectorate of our Province; and (3) In providing an experienced Organiser to develop the important work of the humane education of children.

We appeal therefore for contributions towards the greatest of all causes—the prevention of cruelty, terror, and suffering to the weakest of all sentient life. We appeal to Ulster men and women wherever they may be, to contribute in remembrance of the animal friendships and loves of childhood days. We appeal to those who may be interested in the Turf, in remembering the grand successes of Irish horses in racing stables all over the world.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucestor, as Earl of Ulster, has already kindly sent a donation. Contributions, which will be gratefully acknowledged, may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of our Centenary Endowment Fund, the Most Noble the Marquess of Dufferin and Ave, 8, Ocean Buildings, Belfast.—Yours, etc.

Charlemont:—President; Cecil Craigavon:—Patroness, Veterinary Hospital; D. D. Reit, Chairman, General Committee; Elsie M. Coates:—Chairman of Executive Committee; Florence L. Holmes, R. E. McLean:—Honorary Secretaries, Headquarters; Josephine Downer:—Organising Secretary.

Ulster S. P. C. A. (Inc.), Head quarters, 8, Ocean Buildings, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

August, 14th, 1936.

"C. P. And Berar League"

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle" issue of the 14th September 1936 I was much surprised to read the description of Mr. Abdulla Fidaalli (of Burhanpur,) as the Vice-President of the 'C. P. and Berar League' given in the footnote of the group photo of His Excellency the Governor of C. P. on his return from leave. I wonder if Mr. Abdulla Fidaalli is the Vice-President elect of the C. P. and Berar Muslim League which is, of course, practically dead long since in these Provinces and needs an immediate revival in view of the forthcoming general elections all over the country. In any view of this it is a settled fact that Mr. Abdulla Fidaalli was never an office-bearer of the Muslim League nor even an ordinary member thereof.

It is, therefore, for him to explain and to remove all misunderstandings and doubts about the word 'League' which is thus connected with his name.

I would not believe for a moment that there is any 'League of Nations for C. P. and Berar' of which Mr. Abdulla Fidaalli may be a Vice President—Yours etc.

MOHAMMED ASGHAR B.A., LL.B., Pleader. BURHANPUR, C.P.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Quacks

R. D. BUGWADIA (Bombay) regrets that Mr. Tairsee's suggestion for taking action against quack occulists was turned down by the Home Member. He is not convinced by the arguments advanced against it by the Home Member and says that there are many quacks who have received no training in Homoeopathic, Unani or Ayurvedic medicine and that they should be severely dealt with.

Tenants

R. KOPPARTI (26, Saraswati Nivas, Thakurdwar Naka, Bombay) claims to have prepared a scheme by which tenants, after 20 years of tenancy, would be the owners of that property by paying a reasonable rent. He wishes to communicate with those who are interested in his scheme

Gagged

BASHIR AHMED (Aleppey) who claims to be a Muslim missionary complains against the prohibitory order issued against him by the Travancore authorities. All his speeches, he says, were far from being offensive and were even appreciated by non-Muslims. There was nothing in them, according to him, to justify this gagging order.

Weak-Kneed

A. M. (Margaon) condemns the Liberals for their weak-kneed ideology and wants them to join hands with the Congress for the sake of their country's freedom.

Dangerous

J. C. FERNANDES (Vile-Parle) draws the attention of the Vile Parle Municipality to the dangerous curve on the Tejpal Road near the railway station. The curve, he says, is so abrupt that motorists cannot see the approaching pedestrians on the other side and many accidents have thus occurred, one of them almost involving the correspondent himself.

Mussolini

L. MATHEWS (Hyderabad) says Mussolini, in spite of his other wrongs has, at least, helped to remove unemployment from his country, which is more than what can be said of the Indian Government.

"Begum Saheba Of Janjira"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our attention having been drawn to a paragraph in re "Begum Rafiya Sultan and Atiya Begum entertained at farewell function", in column 4 at page 7 of the issue of your paper dated the 28th August 1936, I am directed to write to you that you have below the photograph printed therein referred to Nazli Begum as "the Begum Saheba of Janjira", to which we strongly object. Again in the body of the correspondence of your letter she has been referred to as H.H. Nazli Begum Rafiya Sultan of Janjira, which is also highly objectionable.

I may at once say that Nazli Begum was divorced by His late Highness Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan in the year 1920 A.D. She has since then no connection whatever with the Janjira State. She did litigate about the validity of the divorce claiming certain allowances from the State. The decision of the highest Court of the State assisted by a special adviser lent by the Government of Bombay decided against her on all points. She then submitted a memorial against the State's decision to the Government of Bombay which was rejected by them in 1931 A.D. She then appealed in 1932 A.D. against the orders of the Government of Bombay to the Government of India who also refused to intervene both in the matter of her divorce by the late Nawab Saheb of Janjira and the question of certain allowances claimed by her. Having thus failed in all her endeavours she then made a move renouncing all her alleged claims on the State, only requested to be allowed to use the courtesy title of "Dowager Begum of Janjira" to which the State strongly objected and the matters ended there.

You are requested to give publicity to this letter in your paper so that there may be no occasion for any public misunderstanding which often occurs about Her Highness the Begum Saheba of Janjira.—Yours, etc.

W. S. HAQ,
For Private Secretary to
His Highness The Nawab
Saheb Bahadur of Janjira State.
Camp Poona, 87 Koregaon Park.

Law Member And Shareholders' Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—Your remark, that the Law Member characterizing the "excellent work of the Share-holders' Association is "outrageous" is none too strong for the occasion, when we look to not only the labour bestowed by the Association on this work, but the great sacrifice in money and time made by this Association over this work which is the result of the deliberations of their Managing Committee extending over several months.

This Committee, which includes some experienced lawyers and share-brokers, all working out of sheer sense of public service, studied and collected important information from not only records of various joint stock companies in the whole of India for the past many years but also from statutes of several countries e.g., England, U. S. A., Canada, New Zealand and Germany and issued memoranda from time to time which were not only useful to the public at large and the members of the Assembly but even to the Special Officer appointed to draft the Bill and the Law Member himself. It will not be denied that the Law Member expressed his admiration and congratulated the Association for the thorough and well studied facts brought out by the Association.

It seems some officials have two mouths—one for private expression of grateful appreciation and another for a speech in the Assembly.

From the literature published on the subject by the body of honorary workers, there can be hardly two opinions that no other Association, including even the Managing Agents, have placed before the public materials which would help in studying the questions vitally affecting this industrial charter of the country.

One would expect that persons in the position of the Law Member would hold the balance even between the various interests affected by this Bill and would not be the champion of vested rights and use, what you so aptly call, improper threats.

If the 'drains' flushing crores of rupees of the poor investor are not kept 'clean' by company managers is it not the duty of the officials concerned to be the 'cleaners' of these drains and that they should not chafe at the "Drain Inspectors'" vigilance to see if the cleaners discharge their duty for which it is the investor again who pays?—Yours etc.,

AN INVESTOR.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The Ganpati festival of the Hindus commences in Bombay today. Photo shows a local artist giving his finishing touches to the clay images of the elephant headed-god.

HARIJANS AND ELECTIONS

Mr. Narayanrao S. Kajrolker, the Nationalist Harijan leader of Bombay, interviewed on his return from his Maharashtrian tour stated that his visit to Maharashtra with his colleague Mr. S. G. Songaokar, was in connection with the formation of a Nationalist Harijan Party and of an Election Board to contest the forthcoming election under the new Constitution.

Asked about the result of his visit, he stated that he was quite confident of receiving full support both from Harijans and caste Hindus. To a further question asking him to throw some light on the rumours about the possibility of his seeking election on the Congress ticket, Mr. Kajrolker replied that until the leaders met on the 27th instant for discussing the formation of the above party, no decision could be taken on this point. He further emphasised that he and his colleagues had always been staunch Nationalists and as such, they expected the fullest support and co-operation of all parties devoted to the national cause.

PORCUPINE INVADES BEDROOM

MAYVIEW, (Wash.)

Mrs. Cleo McGrady was awakened by the continuous barking of her pet dog. Going back to sleep she was again awakened. Arising and investigating she found a huge porcupine lying on the foot of her bed.

"Andhra Valley's" Facilities For Power Consumers

ANNUAL REPORT THROWS LIGHT ON SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION OF COMPANY

The Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited was held on Friday, at the Bombay House, Fort, with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Chair.

Sir Purshotamdas presenting the Report of the Directors and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1936, delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen,

The Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1936 have now been in your hands for the period prescribed and I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

I trust the accounts we present to-day for your approval and adoption will be considered satisfactory. If, however, there are any points on which shareholders desire additional information, I shall do my best to supply it.

You would undoubtedly appreciate a statement as to the reserves which have now reached the substantial total of approximately Rs. 142 lakhs. The Depreciation Reserve alone now amounts to 20 per cent of the gross Block Account. But I should remind you that most of the Company's plant and equipment was purchased during the post-war period of price inflation, and on that score alone it is felt that further substantial appropriations to this account should be continued for some years to come.

General Reserve and Reserve for Doubtful Debts taken together now amount to a figure in excess of Rs. 31 lakhs. But I think you are aware that these reserves have been built up during the past five years for the specific purpose of being in a position to write off losses in connection with the Kundley Power Company, Limited, in case rehabilitation of that project eventually proves to be out of the question.

If I may shortly review the improved position of the Company in respect of borrowings, I would point out that for the year 1928-29 debenture borrowings amounted to Rs. 250 lakhs, and Unsecured Loans to Rs. 53 lakhs, while the interest charge on such borrowings amounted to Rs. 21 lakhs; as at 30th June 1936, debenture debts have come down to Rs. 180.30 lakhs, and unsecured debts to Rs. 12.39 lakhs. And during the current year, when we shall have the full benefit of the debenture conversion effected last April, the annual interest charges on both accounts will total only Rs. 9.55 lakhs.

In respect of Unsecured Loans, these at one time amounted to nearly Rs. 1 crore, and were in the first instance incurred for the purpose of financing Block Account Expenditure. Both the amount outstanding and the rate of interest paid thereon have been steadily reduced, and it is hoped they can be entirely paid off within a reasonable period. I may advise you that the Company some months ago discontinued the practice of taking loans from private depositors, and those loans which are still outstanding are being paid off as they mature.

You will note that the Company has made an investment in "gilt-edged" during the year to the extent of £40,000, and you will wish to know the reason. I may therefore tell you that for some years your Board and the Boards of the sister companies permitted short-term inter-company borrowings at times when one Company had surplus funds and another required temporary accommodation. Such loans were always made at the ruling rate quoted by banks were approved by the respective Boards from month to month and were beneficial to both lender and borrower. At the request of the Agents that custom was last year discontinued, and as this Company then had no Cash Credit it became necessary to establish one. The investment under reference was made for that specific purpose.

You will note that the bonus, premium and expenses in connection with the conversion carried out during the year amounted to some Rs. 2.10 lakhs, and that this amount has been fully written off from profits. It was of course open to your Board to write off this amount gradually during the currency of the issue. It was equally open to them to allow the 8 per cent. debentures to run through to maturity on 1st April 1937. That, however, would have involved paying 8 per cent. during the interim, instead of 3-3/4 per cent. as at present. And they feared that conditions for refunding might perhaps not be so favourable during 1937 as they were when the conversion was effected.

Reference to the Report will show you that five years ago we sold the rated salable capacity of the Company and realised thereon Rs. 62.30 lakhs. Last year power sales were the same, but the corresponding revenue amounted to only Rs. 50.51 lakhs, which latter figure was further subject to a cash discount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs for prompt payment. This will give you a measure of the extent of rate reductions to power consumers which have been effected during that period.

I may advise that the existing five-year Reciprocal Agreement between the three companies is due to terminate next year, and on account of reductions effected since 1932 both in transmission and in leakage losses, it is anticipated that the pending revision will fix our rated salable capacity at a somewhat higher figure.

Two years ago you were advised by the Chairman that questions had arisen as to the correct interpretation of the agreements with the Managing Agents and with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, and that the entries then made were subject to revision. Again, one year ago, you were advised that most of the doubtful points had been settled, and that commissions payable had been adjusted accordingly. I am happy to be able to advise you that all remaining points have now been settled by the Joint Boards Committee and approved by your Board, and the commissions shown as payable in the accounts before you are after final adjustments.

Your Directors have arranged that these and future dividends shall be payable through Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, and not as heretofore through the Company's Office.

I now beg to move that the Annual Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1936 be and are hereby approved and adopted.

The report was adopted.

DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS

A dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent per annum for the half year ended 30th June 1936 (subject to deduction of Income-Tax), and a final Dividend on Ordinary Shares of Rs. 45 per share (free of Income-Tax) were resolved to be paid to the shareholders. The dividends would be paid through the Imperial Bank of India.

The two Directors, Mr. Dinsha K. Daji and Mr. Ramnivas Ramnarain (additional Director) appointed by the Board under Article 110, were re-elected.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. J. R. D. Tata, two Directors, who retire by rotation under Article 117, were re-elected.

LATE MR. DINSHAW'S SERVICES

The Directors paying a tribute to the memory of late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, observed in their report: "It is with deep regret that your Directors record the death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw on the 3rd January 1936. The late Mr. Dinshaw's active connection with this Company commenced in December 1920 and terminated only with his death. During his tenure of office he took a keen interest in its affairs and devoted much of his valuable time and brilliant intellect to its advancement. He took a personal pride in the growing success of the undertaking, to which his own ability, foresight and support so greatly contributed."

Problem Before Congress Party

SIMLA, September 18.

Significant developments are taking place in the Congress Party in the Assembly over the question of attending His Excellency Lord Linlithgow's speech on Monday.

According to the latest lobby conversations, Congress members from Bihar appear solidly to favour attending the session, and that the Executive Committee of the Congress Party by a majority expressed itself likewise. The matter will now be placed before a full meeting of the Party on Sunday afternoon, if not earlier.—A. P.

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For further enquiries write to:—Sole Distributors, SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING CO. (Medical Dept.) Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The manner in which the question of holding the final Matriculation Examination under the old course has, so far been dealt with by the University authorities, is a direct evidence of their attitude of indifference towards the schools and particularly towards the pupils of tender age for whom the schools exist. Here is the general survey of the matter.

The Syndicate with whom lies the conduct and control of the Matriculation Examination decided to hold the final examination under the old course some time in October next, for such of the candidates as would appear at the examination held in April last but failed to pass and informed the schools accordingly.

Most of the schools meekly bowed to the "wisdom" of the University authorities; but it is gratifying to learn that some of the schools had the boldness to request the authorities to reconsider their decision and suggested that the examination should be held in April next and that the right to appear at that examination should be extended to such as were due to appear in April last.

The Syndicate considered the matter once more and in their greater wisdom accepted one of the suggestions and informed the schools accordingly almost on the last date of submitting the application forms of the candidates for the April examination. Some time later, the Syndicate thought it necessary to consider the matter once more and in their still greater wisdom decided to extend the right even to the private students (students studying privately i. e. studying in unrecognised schools in most cases) that had appeared for the Preliminary examination of the schools authorised by the Syndicate for that purpose.

They also decided to hold one more examination in March next, and thinking that perhaps the limit of their wisdom had been reached, informed the schools that it was their "final", most final if such an expression can be used, decision. Thus it is clear that the Syndicate conceived thrice or may be four times and brought forth, instead of "Nothing" a hideous monster — confusion worse confounded.

The Syndicate, the undersigned thinks, must have, by this time, realised the folly of their hasty actions of wise men but at the same time found themselves unable to rectify their mistake by cancelling the October examination perhaps on legal grounds.

Under the circumstances the undersigned, who has always fought and will ever fight for the welfare of the school-going children, has a suggestion or two to offer to the prospective candidates of the Matriculation examination under the old course and their parents as well as to the heads of recognised schools.

SUGGESTION I.

Candidates instead of appearing for the October examination should work steadily and with ease for the March examination with better chances of success. One good attempt is certainly better than two ill-prepared hasty ones. Even the candidates who are sure of their success at the October examination have nothing to lose but everything to gain if they decide to appear for the March examination. They will certainly secure a higher percentage of marks, which will improve their chances of getting admission to the colleges.

On the other hand if they appear for the October examination and pass with a poor total, the mere fact of their having passed the examination say six months earlier will in no way secure for them preferenc over other students. Such of the candidates as do not intend to go in for collegiate education will have to wait, even if they pass in October examination, till June next for admission to other lines such as the technical, the commercial and the industrial. Finally such of the candidates as desire to qualify themselves for the post of clerks in commercial firms know very well that a six-month old Matriculate can but poorly compete with the full-fledged graduate in these days of unemployment.

It may be asked why the undersigned is so keen on prevailing upon the candidates to drop the October examination. There are several reasons, but the one that weighs most with the undersinged is the physical, economical and moral welfare of the students. The youth of the country is the real nation. It is they who have to act, no doubt under the guidance of the old and experienced persons for whom they should have the greatest veneration. Yet, to reap the fruit of their selfless labour is the privilege of the children of the present day—the children who are the very embodiment of innocence and hopefulness, and what is more of farnkness and fearlessness.

SUGGESTION II.

The undersigned would now make bold to offer a suggestion to the heads of schools in the matter of holding the preliminary examination and the choice of candidates for being sent up for the October examination.

(A) A regular full-time preliminary examination should be held and the answer books should be rigidly assessed on the lines of the University examination.

(B) Only such candidates as fail in any one of the following categories should be sent up for the examination.

1. Those that pass in all heads.
2. Those that are just on the border in all heads even if they fail in all heads.
3. Those that fail miserably in some of the heads but are strong enough to secure exemption marks in others, even if the number of such subjects be only one.—Yours, etc.

P. A. DHOND.

The Teachers' Plight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—What is absolutely necessary to maintain a high standard of education in the secondary schools? To quote the words from the Government report: "It is the staff, building, equipment and discipline". As for the staff even Government find it very difficult to get men of ability and good academic attainments on a low scale of pay. Then, what of private schools? In such schools the teachers have to carry on their work under most disheartening conditions in respect of security of tenure, pay and prospects. One's status in society very often depends on the salary one gets, and what social status have these teachers getting rupees fifty or less for a number of years, in some cases twelve to fifteen, serving as temporary teachers throughout their life. In most of these schools there is no Provident Fund Scheme for teachers, no gratuity, no life insurance, nothing whatsoever. In some schools there are no suitable play grounds, where boys develop "ccprit de corps". But there is the bugbear of financial stringency! If non-government schools are to come into line with the Government schools in the matter of staff, building, equipment, they must be provided with adequate funds, if necessary, by levying additional taxes or insisting upon the schools to double the fees. Come what may, it is for the Government to take the initiative in the matter. The annual income of a high school teacher is hardly sufficient to afford him the necessary modicum of comfort and respectability, not to speak of the provision for oldage. Prof. M. R. Paranjpe urges upon the Government to frame a Provident Fund Scheme without delay. I hope the whole teaching world will wish him success in his undertaking. I would like to suggest an Insurance Scheme in lieu of a Provident Fund Scheme. Further I suggest that a teacher who has served in a school for more than five years should get the benefit of this scheme. His life should be insured for rupees two thousand or three thousand. The school and the Government together should pay half the premium, the other half being paid by the teacher. His sons and daughters should receive free education both elementary and collegiate at the cost of the Government or the society that employs him. He should get 18 months' leave prior to retirement or gratuity equal to his 18 months' salary. The minimum scale for a graduate should be 50—5—100. Every trained teacher should get an allowance of rupees 15 per month. If some such scheme is introduced and made compulsory to the education societies, then only the right type of persons will be attracted to this most honourable profession. Otherwise, if the Government indulges in 'laissez faire' policy it will have an adverse effect on the secondary education in this Presidency, and in the long run tell upon the efficiency of our schools. We want our teachers to be efficient, highly qualified, ready to assimilate new ideals in education, ready to work for 3 periods a week and do not want pay them adequately. This will go on for some time in these days of middle-class unemployment but at the cost of India's future generation. The teacher is one of the most neglected factors of our modern education. We make a great deal of fuss of methods, equipment, building, play-way in education, child psychology, etc., but hardly think of the teacher's mind. Let us pause and think.—Yours, etc.

S. H. LIMAYE.

The Indian Team

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A letter from the English mail of yesterday brings the following comments on the Third Test Match from the pen of a schoolboy over there. Space permitting I send a copy herewith for the hospitality of your columns. The original is with me.—Yours, etc.,

K.T.G.

"I went to see the Test Match last week at the Oval. As I went on the second day I only saw India bat. Mushtaq Ali and Merchant start off very well scoring at the rate of a run a minute. Every one round us was saying that Merchant was a beautiful bat, as he was. Every stroke was perfect in its execution, and he made 52 and 48 in the two innings. Mushtaq Ali was playing well in the first innings, but he was out early in the second innings.

The man who amused me most was Amar Singh. As soon as he came out of the pavilion everyone started clapping like anything, and he hit Voce, Verity, Allen, Hammond, Sims all over the place. He made 44 in about 15 minutes. The same happened with Mr. Nissar, only he did not score too many. What a pity Amar Nath was not here. With him we might have won or at least drawn. I hear that Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram is going to get a bad reception at Bombay. Well, he deserves it. He is not much of a cricketer and he would not give his place up for a better person. He only made 2 in the whole match."

Our Tramway

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your today's issue under the heading "Our Tramway and Bus Service" you write that "Then there are places like Pydhoni, Parel, Crawford Market, and Bori Bunder where in the tramway company's sheds beggars, loafers, and persons suffering from incurable diseases are allowed to sit the whole day. Passengers waiting for the tram cars are put to a great deal of inconvenience but the Tramway Company seems to take no notice of this". You are quite right in making these remarks. Nearly in all the tram sheds which are on the junctions lots of beggars stand from the morning till night, some even extending their hands to the passengers into the tram cars. What is most strange that on these juctions tramway starters are kept, and, it seems, they think that it is not their duty to drive away the beggars from the sheds. May I, therefore, through the columns of your well-known paper draw the attention of the Tramway Company to instruct their starters not to allow any beggars to stand in the sheds, thus allowing the passengers a little relief from these beggars.

In the last sentence you compliment the Tramway Company stating that "Its only concern being not to carry excess passengers". This is not the fact at all. You will excuse me if I were to state you are absolutely wrong in this. I am a regular daily passengers by tram from Dadar to Museum and back, and I see daily that not in one tram car but in nearly all the cars, passengers are freely allowed to stand in numbers, sometimes even occupying the gangway. When the excess passengers are allowed to stand in the gangway, the passengers seating by the side of the gangway are much inconvenienced as many of them actually lean on the passengers sitting. This is a great nuisance and inconvenience and the conductors seldom ask the excess passengers to get down. Even on the junctions where starters are posted, the starters also allow these excess passengers to travel. About a year ago the Company had prosecuted a Parsi gentleman in the Police Court, and so far as I am aware he was fined Rs. 50/- for not getting down from the car, because he was an excess passenger. You will thus see that your compliments to the Tramway Company that "Its only concern being not to carry excess passengers" is absolutely wrong.—Yours etc.

A DAILY PASSENGER.

August 28.

Vice-Chancellor's Advice To Professors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A sound advice was given to the principals and professors of the various colleges in the city and the Presidency by the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar in the course of his speech inaugurating the University Post-Graduate Students' Hostel Union in Bombay on Friday.

He said that they (principals and professors) should mix freely with the students, understand their peculiar difficulties and problems and encourage them in all ways; and not look upon them as animals or machines to be coached up in a particular line for some time, and then to be turned out as graduates.

These words have been spoken none too soon. It has been the bane of our system of University education that it provides little opportunity for a close contact between the teacher and the taught. The lecture system that prevails in our colleges leads to some understanding of the teacher's mind on the part of the students, but the understandfng is only one-sided, and there are few professors who are capable of expressing their personalities in their lectures. The periodical examinations that take place give some opportunity to the professors to understand their students' minds; but as most of the students are incapable of independent thinking and repeat like intellectual gramaphone what they have heard in their class-rooms or crammed in their study-rooms, their answers are of little help to the examiners to understand them.

The real object of higher education is to enable the individual to develop his or her mind so as to be able to understand the different problems of life and society, and to discharge the responsibilities of citizenship. Such a mental development can come only through a vital contact with an already developed mind which the teachers are expected to possess. This contact is possible only if there is an opportunity for an intelligent conversation between the students and teachers. No such conversation is possible in our present-day system of imparting instruction to students through lectures in a class-room which presents the appearance of a mob. For that it is necessary to divide students in small groups each of which should see a professor once or twice a week, and hold a question and answer meeting.

This system, known as the tutorial system, is followed by many foreign universities and a few colleges in India. It is necessary to make it universal in our country. Then only can our university colleges attain the status of our ancient ashrams which provided selfless servants of society to the country.—Yours, etc.

R. V. HARDIKAR.

Bombay.

Nawanagar Maharajah's Example

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—It is in fitness of things that H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar has decided to cancel New Zealand Cricket tour in view of impending famine and has thought it wise to redress the grievances of the famine-stricken

The expediency of cancellation of this proposed New Zealand tour was felt since long. Sufferings of the multitude of his subjects have their echo in his heart as the misery of the masses has reached an acute stage due to drought. This tour to New Zealand would have helped the cause of Indian Cricket and would have given a healthy stimulus to the growth of Cricket. Unfortunately drought brought about the cancellation of the tour. This cancelling of the tour will be beneficial to the afflicted. This will sadden the hearts of those who were to be included in the tour, but it is really a sort of relief to the multitudes.—Yours etc..

KANTILAL D. KORA

The first crop of Hemp to be grown in Britain is now being harvested at Billing in Northamptonshire, as part of an experimental effort to revive the British Flax Industry. Despite an unfavourable season, the crop is reported to be highly satisfactory.

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I CAREFULLY CHECKED HIS DIET AND FOUND HIM STARVED FOR THE PRECIOUS NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B. A VITAL ELEMENT WE CAN'T STORE IN OUR BODIES. WE MUST EAT IT EVERY DAY. SO I PRESCRIBED A DAILY DIET OF QUAKER OATS.
LATER HE CAME IN TO THANK ME. WHAT A CHANGE! CURED OF LAXATIVES. BLOOD RICHER. BETTER NOURISHED. SLEEPS WELL. SHOWS NO SIGNS OF NERVOUS STRAIN HEADACHE. ALL BECAUSE QUAKER OATS GAVE HIS BODY THE PRECIOUS VITAMIN B AND MINERALS HE NEEDED SO MUCH.
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TRADE AND FINANCE

STEADY TONE IN GILT EDGED MARKET

Easier Tendency In Silver

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT IN SHARES

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Sept 18

MONEY

There is no change in the monetary situation, call funds being available at 1/2 per cent, but money, however, continues more usable. There was a slight improvement in the return of Treasury Bills to nearly 9/16 per cent p.a, and the total amount of tenders was Rs. 2.72 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted. The market, however, received about Rs. 1.33 crores through the sale of £1 million sterling to Government; thus there was a nett efflux of about Rs. 67 lakhs. Government have repaid Rs. 2 crores to the Reserve Bank of India against ways and means advances, which now stand at Rs. 1 crore. The quotation for time deposits is unchanged: 2 to 3 months at 1/2 per cent, and 4 to 6 months at 1 per cent.

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended September 11, 1936, shows an increase of Rs. 5.95 lakhs in the total notes issued against a corresponding rise of Rs. 5.96 lakhs in Rupee coin. Notes in circulation rose by Rs. 91.16 lakhs while those held in the Banking Department declined by Rs. 85.21 lakhs. Sterling securities and Rupee securities were unchanged at Rs. 67.32 crores and Rs. 23.39 crores respectively. Government deposits, which include £65,600 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d to the rupee, declined by Rs. 90.69 lakhs and Banks' deposits by Rs. 61.63 lakhs. Balances held abroad were up by Rs. 82.31 lakhs. Loans and advances to Government were reduced by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 1 crore. Investments recorded an increase of Rs. 14.90 lakhs. Other Assets increased by Rs. 6.88 lakhs and other Liabilities declined by Rs. 19.14 lakhs. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on September 11, 1936, shows a fall of Rs. 24.91 lakhs to Rs. 20.56 crores in the total cash balance of the bank. Security portfolio has increased by Rs. 148.74 lakhs to Rs. 46.85 crores. Loans, Cash Credits and Bills Discounted have declined by Rs. 3.76 lakhs, Rs. 7.40 lakhs and Rs. 96.25 lakhs respectively. Deposits on all accounts show an increase of Rs. 15.81 lakhs. It is understood that the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET

Judged by price movements, there was no change whatever in the giltedged market, where steady tone was maintained. Even the success of U. P. loan, which was heavily oversubscribed within half an hour, had little influence on the market quotations. The return at the present level of prices in both long and short-term securities is hardly attractive to the fresh investor. Money looks to be more usable despite the slack season which all points to a more or less static giltedged market. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper after moving between Rs. 99-12 and Rs. 99-8, closed at Rs. 99-10. 3 per cent 1941 loan closed at Rs. 104-8; 3 per cent 1951-54 loan at Rs. 104; 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan at Rs. 107-11 and 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan changed hands at Rs. 115-7 and 5 per cent 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 121. 2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 new loan is quoted at Rs. 101-3; 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan at Rs. 119-12 and 5 per cent 1939-44 loan at Rs. 108-15. 5 per cent 1940-43 loan and 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan kept steady at Rs. 111-11 and Rs. 107-12 respectively.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was very steady during the week with practically no buyers of T T at 1s 6 1/8d neither for spot nor for forward. The large turnover in gold last week coupled with moderate showing of merchandise export bills locally and in outside markets account for the situation. Tenders to Government exceeded £26 million at 1s. 6-1/8d. the allotment being 4 per cent. The forward rates were firmer, there being sellers of T T at 1s. 6-1/8d. upto June/July 1937.

The feature of foreign exchanges in London during the week was the persistent appreciaion of sterling in terms of the U.S.A. dollar owing to political and economic situation in France, from where gold shipments for New York have been very large amounting dol.55 million towards the close, however, movements were narrow. The Control had to intervene occasionally during the week. The London/New York cross rate opened at dol. 5,05-15/16 and after advancing to dol. 5.06-9/16, declined to dol. 5.05-15/16, but closed at dol. 5.06-7/16. The London/Paris rate after moving between frs. 76.93 and frs. 76.65, closed at frs. 76.91. The belga and the guilds fluctuated between 29.98-3/4 and 29,92-7/8 and 7.47-3/4 and 7.45-1/4 respectively. The Italian lira moved between 64.43 and 64.31.

GOLD

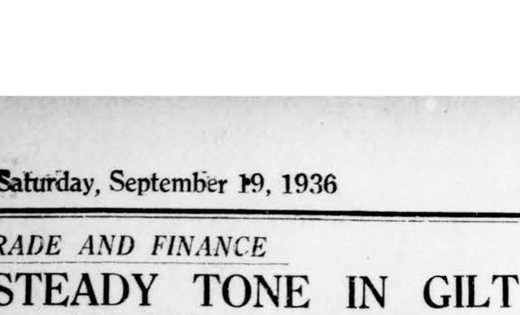
During the week under review fluctuations in the gold market were comparatively narrow, and the quotation for ready ranged between Rs. 34-0-6 and Rs. 33-15-6. The turnover was restricted as compared with last week and was confined largely to forward delivery. The market is fairly well oversold for near position and the dealers are unwilling to increase their commitments. The spot gold is quoted at a premium to 3 to 4-1/2 pies against November settlement. It may be noted, however, that this has occurred after a lapse of about seven months. Last week's shipment per s. s. "Strathaird" was valued at Rs. 70.10 lakhs. The price of gold in London opened at 137s. 5-1/2d. and after improved to 137s. 7-1/2d. early in the week declined to 137s. 4d. on Tuesday last. The rate, however, advanced to 137s. 6-1/2d the next day, but again declined and closed at 137s. 4d. The price of spot sovereigns after declining from Rs. 21-10-6 to Rs. 21-9-6, closed at Rs. 21-10-9. The highest and lower rates in the local market were Rs. 34-0-6 and Rs. 33-15-6 for ready and October 2, settlement and Rs. 34-0-3 and Rs. 33-15-3 for November 2, settlement. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 1 lakh of tolas while the daily arrivals average about 15,000 tolas. The offtake averages about 2,500 tolas a day. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 76,416 in bar and coin.

SILVER

Silver market was rather erratic, but the tendency on the whole was easier. The quotation for ready opening at Rs. 48-10 declined to Rs. 48-5 early in the week and after improving to Rs. 48-10 on Tuesday last again declined on general selling to Rs. 48-6, but advanced and closed at Rs. 48/7. The appreciation of sterling as against the dollar was partly responsible for the easier tone, since American buying which was evident at 19 9/16d. a fortnight ago did not go over 19 7/16d this week. Demand for spot silver from upcountry was small and the offtake averages about 50 bars a day, while about 500 bars were railed upcountry in connection with the settlement. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 10,000 bars. Yesterday's arrivals per s.s. Corfu is valued at £44,700 and silver en route to Bombay is valued at £179,100. The week's imports amounted to about 375 bars from London and Rs. 7,810 in coin. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19 1/2d and 19 7/16d for spot and two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 48-10 and Rs. 48-5 for ready, Rs. 48-11 and Rs. 48-6 for October 5, settlement and Rs. 48-12 and Rs. 48-7 for November 2, settlement. The Shanghai dollar moved between 1/2 5/16 and 1/2 9/32.

SHARES

The past was a comparatively short working week on the Stock market, and the tone was a shade easier in the absence of buying inquiry. Prices declined fractionally in almost all sections, cotton mill group suffering the worst. Bombay Dyeings declined from Rs. 650-10 to Rs. 646-4; Centurys from 121-4 to Rs. 117-8 and Central Indias from Rs. 221-4 to Rs. 211-14. Hydro-Electric shares were easier owing to liquidation by weak holders, and Tata Powers declined from Rs. 1622-8 to Rs. 1610. At the present price which includes a dividend of Rs. 40 payable on the 28th September, the yield (free of tax) is 4.14 per cent and appears reasonably attractive under present monetary conditions. Tata Hydros which were in keen demand last week at rising prices—highest touched being Rs. 195-10 but declined on the statement of the Chairman at the general meeting of the Company that there was no intention of issuing fresh capital to existing holders on advantageous terms. The price declined to as low as Rs. 185-10, but closed a little better on scattered buying at Rs. 186-9. Andhra Valleys dropped from Rs. 1667-8 to Rs. 1645. Steel shares moved within comparatively narrow limits and trading was restricted. Tata defds. ranged between Rs. 721-4 and Rs. 716-14 and Ordys between Rs. 184-8 and Rs. 183-12. Cement shares were easier on general selling owing to reports of fresh flotations in the industry. Indian Cements declined from Rs. 481-4 to Rs. 477-8 and Shahabads from Rs. 481-4 to Rs. 472-8. Belapurs were hammered by short sellers with the price declining from Rs. 196-4 to Rs. 191-14. Bombay Burmas were neglected and ranged between Rs. 490 and Rs. 486-14.



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MONSOON WITHDRAWS FROM COUNTRY

POONA, September 18.

The monsoon is withdrawing from the country. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Mysore with local rain in Assam, Bengal, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan and, a few falls in Burma, Bihar, the Central Provinces, the North-west Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:

Cherrapunji 4; Sibsagar, Calcutta and Anantapur 2 each; Dibrugar Burdwan, Malegaon, Miraj, and Mercara 1½ each; Hoshangabad, Harnai and Mysore 1 each.

FORECAST: Thunderstorms will be fairly widespread in Assam, East Bengal and the peninsula, and occur locally in Gujarat, West Central India, East Rajputana and the North-west Frontier.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees 2.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees 2.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 126 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 2

Rainfall in 24 hours 000 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.76 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-9-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

(Continued from Col. 7)

school, free food supplied to the members of the farm when the brigades are working in the fields and when cooking in the household is therefore impossible. Furthermore, the value of the products of the private holdings, either in potatoes or vegetables, or in meat, milk, utter eggs, bacon, or the sale of the animals or products are estimated to be worth on an average 150 roubles per month. This, of course, varies according to the activity and application of the individual family. In many farms the gardens around the houses are carefully fenced and cultivated, the stock is well looked after, and the value must be far more than this average.

It is further calculated that the value of the extra stock distributed by the collective farm from its surplus to its members may be in the neighbourhood of 500 roubles in the year. This, again, varies from farm to farm and from year to year.

There is one other source of income which is worth mentioning. In a number of farms there have been established small factories such as textile factories, spinning and rough weaving, woodwork, hat-making, toys, and so on, which give employment during the winter months and enable in many cases the products of the farm, such as cotton, to be worked up into a valuable industrial product. Such farms enable their members to earn additional money at a time when there is little agricultural work available. The number of these factories is growing; they usually work three months a year, and the estimated average earnings of the workers, generally women, is 250 roubles a month.

(To Be Continued.)

Collective Farm Prosperity In The U. S. S. R.

The recent remarkable progress of the collective farms in the Soviet Union is worthy of an examination, from the point of view of the general economic position of Russia, writes Lord Marley in the "M. G. Commercial."

The recent remarkable progress of the collective farms in the Soviet Union is worthy of an examination from the point of view of the general economic position of Russia. It must be remembered that out of a total population of 173,000,000 some 120,000,000 are directly engaged in agriculture, and of these nearly 90 per cent are farming on collective lines. Approximately 24,000,000 families are engaged in agriculture, of which over 18,000,000 families are organised in about 250,000 collective farms. The average collective farm, taken over the whole of the Soviet Union, consists of about seventy households of 300 inhabitants (200 workers) and the average collective farm is 430 hectares. Within these limits there are naturally wide variations according to the principal activity of the particular farm.

The policy of agricultural production up to a few years ago was mainly concerned with the mechanisation of agriculture, resulting in the cultivation of a larger area with a smaller number of workers. Recently, however, owing to the growing prosperity of collective farms there has developed a more intensified production using to the full the existing area under cultivation. This has been encouraged by the policy of granting to every collective farm by "AKT" the land belonging to that collective "for eternity." This "AKT" is shown with great pride in each collective farm, and consists of a large bound blue book printed in gold, containing the legal terms of the grant of the land together with a clear map showing the boundaries of the farm, the acreage, and the names of the neighbouring farms in each direction.

RISING OUTPUT.

The result was immediate, for to a growing extent the farms are now delimiting their areas by large boundary posts sunk in concrete. And in view of their conviction that there will be no risk of any change in the distribution of their land they are farming to the fullest extent, right up to the boundaries. Accordingly there is far less waste of land on the perimeters of the farms, and the production per hectare is rising, not only by more intensified production per hectare but by a greater use of the land available.

Inside the farm the collective is organised by households; each household consisting of a family of about five persons, running their own separate house, usually with two rooms, and a kitchen, together with the necessary sheds for storage of tools and material. Occasionally semi-attached houses are found, where two families may share a central kitchen. In certain farms, particularly in Siberia, individuals or childless married couples may have rooms in a common house, with communal cooking and washing arrangements.

Each household has attached to it, and usually surrounding the house, a certain amount of individual land varying from one to three acres. They also have individual property such as tools, usually one or two cows and calves, a number of pigs, sheep, goats, poultry, and bees. Naturally the quantity of these vary according to the type of farm, the prosperity of the collective, and the period during which it has been operating.

The division of the products of the collective farm is made amongst all the members according to the amount of work each has put in during the year. Before the division is made there is deducted from the gross total the share of production which is sold to the State at a fixed low price. This quantity is based on the planned production per acre: anything above the plan is retained for the collective. Further deductions include payments in kind to the Machine Tractor Station (M. T.S.) for the work done in ploughing, sowing, and harvesting, and amount for seeds for the following season, the forage for the animals, a proportion for insurance and for the social services for the farm. The balance is then divided amongst the members according to the number of "labour days" which have been earned.

Here an interesting development has been worked out by which the workers on the collective farms are divided into categories, according to their value, and the hours of work which constitute the day are multiplied by a factor according to the category of the worker. For example, the agronome or tractorist may have a factor of 2, in which case each day's work would be multiplied by 2 when calculating the number of his labour days. Similarly, the skilled labourer might have a factor of 1.5, the boy just from school a factor of .75, and so on. The average annual number of labour days for male workers is estimated to be about 300, for women from 200 to 250.

I examined the books of a number of collective farms and came upon cases in which individual men had earned in the year 650, 800, and in one case 1,000 labour days. In times of great pressure the elder school children may help in the harvest and earn for their households labour days for this work.

What is the value of the labour day? I examined the books of a number of collective farms in 1933 in Siberia, and in 1936 in the Ukraine and Crimea. As examples I found that in actual cash there would be between 1-1/2 and 2 roubles, and in kind about 3-1/2 kilos of wheat, barley, or maize, two or more kilos of potatoes, and two or more kilos of vegetables, and in addition, according to the farm, straw, sunflower seeds, grapes, and wine. Sometimes there is a distribution of surplus collective poultry or young pigs which are added to the private stock of the households. A careful calculation of the value in the average farm of the money and kind distributed per labour day brings us to a total of 10 to 12 roubles.

Other sources of income for the collective farms include as a rule free meals for the children at

(Continued in col. 4)

Weak "insecticides" won't kill
FLIES!
Be sure you get
POWERFUL
FLIT
Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember—there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band—sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.
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At all chemists & Stores everywhere or from P. O. Box 88 Karachi.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING UNCHANGED

Gold Slightly Better But Wheat And Tin Very Strong

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

On Friday crossrates ruled slightly better.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

New York cotton was moderately active. There was improvement in the Textile industry. Weather conditions in the west continue unfavourable and crop estimates in the east are reduced. Hedge selling however keeps prices down.

GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER

London gold was slightly better but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND TIN FIRM.

Wheat and tin ruled very firm.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange continued to maintain improved sentiment on better demand. Giltedged securities kept quiet but steady.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	11.98
To-day's opening	12.01
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	11.98
Difference	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	6.52
To-day's opening	6.54
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.52
Difference	Nil.

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 220

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 18.

Cotton was moderately active to-day on scattered trade buying influenced by improvement in the textile industry which also induced good spot demand. Weather conditions in the west has been continuing unfavourable while in the eastern belt there is a tendency to reduce crop estimates. However sporadic hedge selling at higher levels keeps prices down rendering fluctuations rather narrow and irregular.

Trading in October began at 12.01 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and some foreign buying but there was lack of follow up of the buying side with the result that the market could make little headway against scattered hedging.

New York cotton finally closed unchanged at 11.98 for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.03/12.01)	12.02/12.00
December	(12.06/12.05)	12.06/12.05
January	(12.06/12.06	12.03/12.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October	(6.53) 6.55
American December	(6.44) 6.47
Egyptian October	(10.14) 10.14
Egyptian November	(10.04) 10.04

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 221-4 and Rs. 220-4 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 220-8 with New York futures about 3 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 18.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£194 1/2 buyers £195 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £198 1/4 buyers £198 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£18 3/8 buyers £18 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) £18 3/8 buyers £18 7/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/4 to £43 3/4) £43 1/4 to £43 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/4) £17 1/4 sellers.

Dunlop Sept. (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/4) 7 11/16 buyers

Forward (7 3/4) 7 11/16 buyers.

LINSEED.

Castorsed Bombay Sept-Oct. (12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Sept. Oct. (£13 3/4) £13 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 3/8 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Rs. a. p
Wheat January 1937	5 7 9
Wheat May 1937	5 1 6
Linseed May 1937	7 8 6

The tone was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 18.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/8 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 18. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were firm and fairly active on increased buying. Home industrials were generally better. Aviation shares were especially prominent. Oils were quiet but firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £85 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/2) £107 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 3/4) £118 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/2) £107 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9

Marks and Spencer Ord (£4 8/8) £4 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 7 3/8) dol 7 1/4

Musical Industries (23-0) 23-0

Princhin Johnson (49-1 1/2) 49-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-9) 9-9

Woolsworth New Ford (144-4 1/2) 145-0

Realisation 1930 (£92) £92

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

Unilevel Ordinary (34-3) 33-9

Ford Motors (33-4 1/2) 33-0

Cables and Wireless (£6) £6

British American Tobacco (122-6) 123-1 1/2

Carreas A (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (165 5/8) 165 5/8

P and O S N Company Defd (25-9) 25-9

Distillers (106-6) 106-0

Bredford Dyers (7-9) 7-9

British Celanese (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (52-6) 52-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-0) 53-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-9) 34-9

Inter Nickels (£56 5/8) £58 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 18. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £99

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£106) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£111 7/8) £112 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0

Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3

Empire of India Ceylon (29-6) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6

Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 59-4 1/2

Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£17 1/8) £16 5/8

East Rand Proprietors (67-9) 67-9

Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4

Gedule New (£10 1/4) £10 1/4

New Modders (38-9) 38-9

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (37-6) 38-1 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-0) 46-3

Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 91-3

Burma Oil (100-0) 100-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (28-0) 28-3

Shell Transport (110 5/8) 111 1/4

Royal Dutch (£40 1/8) £39 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Royal Western (£55 1/2) £56 1/2

L and S Ordinary (£27 3/8) £27 1/2

L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 1/2

Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

London Paris 5 per cent (£135 3/4) £135 3/4

London Transport 'C' Stock (£107) £107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 18.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 65 7/8) dol 66 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 3/4) dol 40 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 70 1/4) dol 71 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 138) unquoted.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	5.06 3/32
To-day's opening	5.06 9/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing) ...	5.06 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	5.06 7/16
To-day's opening	5.06
To-day's closing	5.06 5/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	76.91
To-day's opening	76.87
To-day's closing	76.88
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 18.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06 and then improved slightly to 5.06 1/16 on some scattered support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.06 5/16.

Franc opened at 76.87 and then moved higher to 76.85 on some support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.88

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept. 18.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 18.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/16d.	19 7/16d.
Forward	19 7/16d.	19 7/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 18.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-17-4) £6-17-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 18.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 18. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.80 7/8) 5.80 5/8
New York on Bombay	(38.28) 38.27
Berlin on Bombay	(0.95) 0.95 1/8
London on Milan	(64.43) 64.31
London on Shanghai	(1-2 5/16) 1-2 5/16
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 18.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.16 1/4. Prices advanced on local buying and good outside buying influenced by bullish outside cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 93 3/4 and December 93 1/2. Trading was somewhat active on scattered speculative buying but the enquiry was less urgent.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

There was strong competition in excellent selection especially from hometrade.

Greasy lower (0-7) 0-7 1/2

Greasy higher (1-8 1/2) 1-7 1/2

Scoured lower (0-11 1/2) 1-0

Scoured higher (2-5 1/2) 2-7 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	9	0
Silver 1st settlement	48	9	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	10	0
Gold ready	34	0	0
Gold 1st settlement	34	0	3
Gold 2nd settlement	34	0	0
Sovereigns	21	10	9

ALL SECTIONS FIRM IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Advance In Giltedged Securities

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Stock Exchange to-day was firm and active in nearly all sections with good newtime inquiry well distributed throughout the market, first grade investment stocks receiving their full share of business.

There was an advance in giltedged securities giving rise to fresh talk regarding the possibility of a new Government loan. Furthermore it is significant that several new corporation issues which have been expected have not yet materialised.

Wall Street was firm and then quieter.

THE KHULNA BAGIRHAUT RLY. CO., LTD.

Directors Report

The Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1936

The following is the statement of the Traffic on the line for the past five years:—

Year.	Passengers. Number.	Rupees.
1931-32	1,80,982	1,05,535
1932-33	3,75,302	81,401
1933-34	3,58,924	78,039
1934-35	3,53,333	78,689
1935-36	3,62,279	77,101

Goods Maunds	Rupees.	Total Earnings Rupees.
79,016	6,929	1,12,832
63,012	4,716	86,461
68,866	5,658	83,911
62,245	4,249	83,154
86,891	5,302	82,482

Coaching Traffic:—This shows a decrease of Rs. 1,588 as compared with the figure for the preceding year.

Goods Traffic:—Return under this head shows an increase of Rs. 1,053 when compared with the figure for the preceding year.

Net Earnings of the line during the year under Report amounted to Rs. 45,364-14-11 against Rs. 45,731-10-1 for the preceding year.

Since 1932-33 there has been a considerable falling off in the earnings of the Light Railway and measures taken to remedy this have not so far been successful. The decrease in income is due partly to Motor-bus competition and this Company not being given credit of 55 per cent of the receipts for transhipment of passengers and goods across the river Rupsa. The latter question is still the subject matter of correspondence between the Railway Board and this Company.

The total Capital Expenditure upto 31st March 1936 amounted to Rs. 9,01,935-2-3 and the Net Earnings for the year ended 31st March 1936 are Rs. 45,364-14-11 which gives a return of 5.04 per cent.

During the year under report, the Government paid to the Company as rebate Rs. 3,744-12-6 as against Rs. 4,433-7-2 for the previous year in terms of the agreement between the Secretary of State for India and the Company.

Capital Account:—The Company has advanced to the Secretary of State a sum of Rs. 12,326-0-11 upto 31st March 1936 from its revenue balances. To recoup this amount your Directors have decided to re-issue 128 Forfeited shares. Your Directors have further decided to carry Rs. 1000 to Reserve Fund out of this year's profit making the Reserve Fund of Rs. 90,000.

Interest on Reserve Fund:—The Government of India have intimated that they will allow interest on amounts advanced for Capital Expenditure from the Reserve Fund at the rate of 4 per cent p.a. from 1st April 1935 instead of at 5 per cent p.a. as previously allowed. This decision the Company has accepted for the present, but reserving its right to reopen the question whenever your Board wishes to do so.

The Net Profit of the Company during the year under report comes to Rs. 42,264-11-4 which with balance of the previous year amounts to Rs. 42,387-9-7. An ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 30th September 1935 at 5 per cent per annum, less Income Tax, having been paid, the balance left it Rs. 22,082-9-7, which (after providing Rs. 1000 carried to the Reserve Fund) your Directors recommend be applied as follows:—

1. Payment of Dividend for half year ended 31-3-1936 at 5 per cent per annum, making a total of 5 per cent for the year ended 31-3-1936 less Income Tax	Rs. 20,305-0-0
2. To carry forward	Rs. 777-9-7
	Rs. 21,082-9-7

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Unchanged And Teas Featureless

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Jutes continued firm but business was somewhat restricted. Coals were more or less unchanged apart from few isolated deals. Teas were featureless. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature with the exception of sugars and engineerings, which found good buyers at gradually advancing rates. Government securities were slightly better. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1951/54 104/4 small lot; three and a half per cent Government paper 99/9; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/12; two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/7 small odd lots; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 120/2; three per cent new U. P. bonds 1951/66 100/7 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial conty 386; Reserve Bank 136/8.

Coals:—Bengal 294; Bokaro and Ramgur 12/12 small lots; Equitable 33/4; Khas Kajora 8/5 cum div; do pref 11/2; New Beerbhoom 13/12.

Jutes:—Bally 197 small lots; Gouripore 618/8 small lots; Howrah 55/2; Kamarhatty 516; Lothian 216/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corporation 7/8; Indian copper corporation 2/15; Benares electric 17/2; upper ganges electric 11/4; Britannia building and iron 7/5; Bengal iron 5/12 small lots; do pref 18/5 Indian steel and wire products ordy 149; Indian Galvanizing 14/8; Indian iron and steel 11/13; Calcutta safe deposit 2/2 premium; Ivan Jones 3/5; Orient paper annas 2 premium.

Sugars:—Basti 211; Champaran 20/12; Murree Brewery 14/2; Nawabganp 176.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1908 February 1938 Calcutta (repeat).

Debentures:—Five and a half per cent 1956/66 do 127/12 small lots; three and quarter 1956/66 do 127/12 small lots; three and quarter 1956/66 Howrah bridge 102/12 small lots.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Sept. 18.

F F Campbell and Coy's s s President Monroe of 6195 reg tons, Capt C Jokstad, arrived from New York via Havana, Christobal, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co's s s Jalamani of 2348 reg tons, Capt. J. E. Taylor, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's s s Genoa Maru of 4894 reg tons, Capt K Kurata arrived from Basra via Karachi with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Sept. 18.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s City of Corinth of 3424 reg tons, Capt. A Collard, sailed for Dunkerk, Glasgow and Hull via Karachi, Port Okha and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

Graham's Trading Coy's s s Elysia of 4211 reg tons, Capt. J. B. Caithness, sailed for Bhavnagar, Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Barjora of 1908 reg tons, Capt W. C. O'Brien, sailed for Mombassa with local cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy's s s British Sailor of 3444 reg tons, Capt. M W Good, sailed for Abadan in ballast.

B I S N Coy's s s Chinkoa of 3295 reg tons, Capt. J McKenzie, sailed for Calcutta via Calicut and Tuticorin with local cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s s City of Fairfield of 3450 reg tons, Capt. F. Pickering, sailed for Calcutta via Madras in ballast.

Lloyd Triestino C[illegible]'s s s Carnaro of 2154 reg tons, Capt. G Filini sailed for Genoa via Massowa with local cargo and passengers.

LOADING.

Bombay: Sept. 18.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 18-9-36:—

S.S. Argun Maru (O S K) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

WHEAT SITUATION

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

Messrs. M & B. Stern state that wheat advanced sharply on buying by Karachi and Punjab operators and local speculators. There was scattered realising by the Bazaar. It was reported that prominent exporters were heavy buyers in Karachi and the Punjab interior market. There was also, a report that this week, exporters sold 25,000 tons ready to London around sh 38/- per cwt. and have booked freight space for approximately 125,000 tons. Liverpool eased on realising and weaker Argentine advices. Winnipeg and Chicago advanced on further speculative support. A private estimate gives the Australian crop at 155 million bushels or 19,375,000 qrs. The production in Australia in qrs. of 480 lbs. 000 omitted has been as follows:—

1935, 17,500; 1934, 16,680; 1933, 21,900; 1932, 26,550; 1931, 23,700 1930, 26,660.

The report is about as expected and crop conditions in Australia continued to be satisfactory.

New Uses For Copper

According to Mr. Jackling the air-conditioning industry has given the copper industry a very valuable stimulus. In addition, copper consumption has been raised considerably by the increasing use of copper in steel alloys. Another interesting application coming into prominence in the United States is as a material for houses. Although copper houses have been built in Europe and the United States for some years, this outlet has not yet proved of any major importance. Now Copper House Inc., a subsidiary of the Kennecott company, has started to build copper houses on a large scale and, if the venture proves successful, this field may become a very important outlet for the metal.

EXTERNED FROM BIHAR

Orders On Two Bengalis Under Public Safety Act

PATNA, September 18.

The Bihar Government have issued orders under the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act, prohibiting the undermentioned labour agitators from entering, residing or remaining in the Province of Bihar for a period of one year from 1st September, 1933:—

Kiran Chandra Mitra alias Jatadhari Baba, son of late Umesh Chandra Mitra of Mashindia, Police station Narail, District Jessore and of 209 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Santiram Mandal alias Mandal son of Chandra Kanta Mandal of Okarsa, Police station, Katwa, District Burdwan and of 209, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.—United Press.

ELECTION DRIVE IN MANGALORE

Prakasam To Inaugurate Congress Campaign On Sunday

(From Our Correspondent)

MANGALORE, Sept. 18.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker arrived at Mangalore on the 16th instant from Chikmagalur and held a conference with Pressmen and addressed a students' meeting, Mrs. Kamaladevi presiding. He exhorted youths to have an ideology and work determinedly for realising the objective, study of international problems was necessary for understanding India's problem in its international perspective.

Dr. R. S. Hukkeriker, Secretary, Karnatak Parliamentary Board, arrived at Mangalore on the 17th. Dr. Hardiker and Mr. Hukkeriker are touring in the district in connection with election work. Mr. Prakasam will inaugurate the election campaign formally on Sunday. Mr. B. Sambamurti will also attend the function.

FAMINE PERSISTS IN PANCHAL

Dhandhuka Taluk Board's Relief Work

(From A Correspondent)

DHOLERA, (By Mail).

The Taluka Local Board of Dhandhuka at its quarterly general meeting held at Dhandhuka under the presidentship of Chudasama Takhubha Narsingji unanimously resolved at the instance of the Vice-President, Mr. Ishvarlal K. Vyas, that as, in spite of the recent rains, famine conditions exist in the Panchal tract of the Taluka, Government should be requested to give all reliefs of famine to the agriculturists of Panchal whose main crop has failed owing to the absence of forward rains and to wipe out the Takkavi debt of the Taluka under which the agriculturist is overwhelmingly burdened.

It was resolved to open the road repairing work as soon as the report of the overseer was received. It also unanimously passed a resolution welcoming Government decision of opening the new port at Dholera, and sanctioned Rs. 5,000 towards water supply on the port recommended Rs. 20,000 and requested Government through the District Local Board to undertake to build a metalled road from port to the town of Dholera.

"QUESTIONS FOR Mr. SHROFF"

(Continued from page 8)

second question about the sale of the forfeited Tata Power shares, it must be remembered that Mr. Shroff became Vice-Chairman of the Bombay Shareholders' Association in April 1936, while the forfeited Tata Power shares were sold sometime in 1935. Messrs. Batlivala and Karani are the brokers of all the Tata concerns and had to sell the shares at the instance of the Tatas.

The point raised by the correspondent's reference to Mr. Shroff's denouncing the Managing Agency system and yet becoming a Director of Tata Power Company which is managed by Managing Agents is obviously one for argument. One might be a Director of such a Company and yet denounce the Managing Agency system.

As regards the last question of the correspondent, Mr. Shroff became a Director of the Tata Power Company on 20th February, 1936, in place of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, while Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have been recommending the liquidation of the Tata Powers and purchase of Tata Hydros since 11th January 1935

We regret that the letter of the correspondent containing unwarranted suggestions about Mr. Shroff who has rendered valuable services to the investing public is one of the leading members of the Shareholders' Association, was published in "The Chronicle."

AMERICA'S OLDEST UNIVERSITY

Tercentenary Celebration Of Harvard In City: Bombay's Greetings

The tercentenary of the Harvard University of the United States of America was celebrated on Friday evening at a meeting held in the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, when three eminent educationists connected one way or the other with the Harvard University spoke. The meeting was organised by the Indo-American Union of Bombay and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar was in the chair.

Prof. P. A. Wadia in his "Observations on American Education" said that there was democratisation as far as the American Educational system was concerned. There were four million students in the high schools in the United States while a million and two hundred thousands attended the colleges and universities. In some of the colleges there were as many as 1,200 courses, from among which the student is called upon to choose. The proper sense of value of work and labour is developed and the equality of opportunities is secured from the widespread system of education in America.

NATION OF PIONEERS

Prof. Wadia said that the United States was still a young nation—a nation of pioneers. Even as a nation it was to-day groping for a better social order. Capitalism had a tighter grip over America than on many other countries of the world. But in the young men and women who flocked by the thousands to the colleges and universities to-day, there was more sincerity and enthusiasm for ideals. The struggle for truth and intellectual integrity was always so painful that most of the people were led to seek short cuts to it. "Shall American education learn how to renounce these short cuts which lead to hypocracy? The speaker asked. The hope for the future of humanity lay in a sense, with the educational organisations of this great land of freedom." Will those who are in charge of American education realise that stupidity can show itself in indifference to values as much as in obtuseness towards facts?"

EDUCATION FOR LEADERSHIP

Miss. E. M. Hough, who spoke, on "Education for leadership in Democratic America" said that the overwhelming majority of students, whether they were children of the rich or the poor, received their elementary and secondary education in free schools. The Educational system there recognised the dignity of labour. For proper leadership it was essential to have integrity, intellectual capacity and independence of action. The most important leaders of American democracy were teachers in the schools, who moulded the students. In a sense even higher education in itself was a training for leadership. Concluding she quoted Mr. Mann and said: "Be ashamed to die till you have achieved something."

HARVARD'S NEXT STEP

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa spoke on "Harvard's next step in Higher education" and gave a detailed history of the oldest University in America. The first college was established in September 1936. It slowly developed into a great centre of culture and dynamic power as far as the educational movement in the United States was concerned. The Doctor then gave detailed version of what the Harvard University authorities contemplated towards developing higher education in the United States.

WANTED "CHARACTER TRUST"

In his concluding remarks Mr. V. N. Chandavarker conveyed the felicitations of the Bombay University to the Harvard University on its completing 300 years of useful exictence. Speaking of his own University, the Vice-Chancellor was of the view that the people were moulded more by the family training and environments than training at schools and colleges. He referred to the "Brain Trust" of the U. S. President and thought that what was essential at present was more a "Character Trust". Character was the thing which required to be properly developed.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman and the speakers of the evening, the meeting terminated.

A Yeotmal correspondent writes to say that it is reliably understood that Mr. A. R. Mahajan B.A., LLB., pleader, Pusud, has decided to stand on Congress ticket from Pusad Constituency for C. P. Provincial Assembly

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The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

Fair Export Enquiry For U. S. Cotton

SHORT COVERING AND HEDGE SELLING

Markets Nervous Over A Tropical Storm

BOMBAY, September 18.

On Thursday foreign buyers on the New York cotton market were unwilling to pay the same basis as the domestic bulls; but export enquiry was in evidence.

There was moderate hedge selling which was offset by short covering. The market was nervous over the tropical storm.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying due to the nervousness over a tropical storm.

Prices later reacted on increased hedge selling. There were reports that hurricane would probably return into the Atlantic. The market later became steady on trade buying. Domestic spot demand was very active with the basis firm. Then covering developed and the session closed steady.

The market was held down by hedge selling but the general feeling is that the selling pressure will soon abate. There is now a fair amount of long interest and shorts have mostly covered. This state is bound to result in irregular markets and the next Bureau report will show a small addition to the crop.

The market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 12.2 and soon reached the highest level 12.5. Increased hedging depressed prices to 11.95 and finally the market closed at a rise of one to six points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 12.38c. per lb.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed unchanged to 2 points higher while spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.38c. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 6.52. Retarding movement due to wet weather and talk of lower crop ideas induced scattered speculative support. Bombay buying was offset by light hedging. Later local liquidation weighed out trade calling and the market closed 2 to 3 points up. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.96d.

East Indian cotton futures were 2 points up and sakels closed at a decline of one to two points. Uppers futures improved 4 to 5 points with spot one point higher at 7.58d.

"The less violent movements in cotton values have led to a more active inquiry for piece goods, and although business has been difficult an improved turnover has been registered in several directions.

Karachi has led the way with a considerable inquiry for all classes of light goods. First offers were not acceptable, but negotiation has resulted in fairly large lines being booked, while there are others still under consideration. One or two modest lines of white shirtings have also been booked, but there has not been any general buying of these goods. Other Indian outlets have only made retail purchases of usual styles, while turnover for China and the smaller markets of the Far East has been limited to handfuls.

South America has bought big lines of split printers and dyed fancies and is inquiring for large quantities of tussores. Only a limited offtake of heavy bleaching clothes has been arranged for West Africa and Egypt, while Continental centres have made sparing purchases of cambrics, embroidery cloths, finishing styles, and greys—state "M.G.C."

Australia has easily been the best of the colonial markets and has made substantial provision in fine poplins, sheetings, and rayon fabrics. Some firms have had their first orders for cabots for a long time. Home trade houses have done a varied but very modest business. A feature has been the demand for Government cloths, limbrics, and plain cloths.

Spinners of American yarns have dealt with plenty of enquiry, but with few exceptions in coarse and medium counts, have sold very sparingly. Deliveries have been much heavier than usual in preparation for the Oldham holidays next week. Occasional good weights of Egyptian specialities have been wanted, but demand for Egyptian yarns generally has been scrappy. Price variations have ben very pronounced.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-13 a.m.)	12.05+08
New York October lowest (1-12 p.m.)	11.95—02
Liverpool October highest	6.54+04
Liverpool October Lowest	6.52+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market held down by hedge pressure but feel this will soon abate. Expect a material advance later on. Cotton goods market—yarn market—moderately active and firm.

New York: Foreign and local covering nears offset by hedges.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

Support by good trade buying. Reports of damage by continued rains in Texas. Rather recommend buying on the scale down.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:

Think well of the market and would keep long.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK Sept 17

October	11.98+.01
December,	12.01+01
January,	11.99—
March,	12.00+06
May	11.99+.05
July	11.89+.02
Middling Spot	12.38+.01

NEW ORLEANS

October	11.96+.02
December	11.98
January	11.98
Middling Spot	12.38+.05
11-00 A.M.:	
October	12.00/12.00
December	12.01/12.01
January	12.00/12.00
NOON CALL:	
October	11.99
December	12.01
January	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 17.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	24,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 17.

September	6.65+02
October	6.52+02
November	6.44+03
December	6.43+02
January	6.43+02
February	6.42+02
March	6.41+02
April	6.39+02
May	6.37+02
June	6.34+02
July	6.32+03
August	6.16+03
Middling Spot	6.96—
1-12 a.m	Quotations.
October	6.52
January	6.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept 17.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis.	
October	10.12
November	10.02
January	9.79
March	9.60
May	9.41
July	9.26
August	9.26
Middling Spot	10.24

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 17

BR5OACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.61
Fine (Good Staple)	5.76
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.91
OOMRA.	
Fine (No. - Staple)	5.62
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.77
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.92
BENGAL.	
Good	4.53
Fully Good	4.63
Fine	4.75

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 17.

Linseed Oil, Naket London, per cwt.
25/4-1/2 Oct. Sellers.
Linseed, Oil, Naked London per cwt
25/4-1/2 Oct/Dec. Sellers.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Mostly cloudy, showers
Western: Cloudy rain.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept 18.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 220 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 220-4. Business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow. The market is grinding around present level and speculative turnover is decreasing.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but the market opened 2 points up. In the local market there was improved demand and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 220/4. The local market will remain closed to-morrow being a Hindu Holiday but trading will continue at night. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. As.
Broach A/M.	221 0
Oomra D/J.	197 12
Bengal D/J.	156 12

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Sept. 18.

100 Sawastik T and Co. Bhilwara 190
75 Sawastik Chitorgarh 190
53 Sawastik Govagadh 202 3/8
21 Dawn Mill Alvar 152
15 Tata Mill Khachroad 181
25 B. Karshandas Bhilwara 155
122 Centry Mill Talpatri 2 off
21 Oshman Suleman Nagar 208
50 B. Lakhmidas Kampala 127 on
50 A Damodar Banusa old 132
100 Madusudan Mill Busoga 235

Cotton Teji Mandi

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	20 4 0
Teji on Rs. 240	4 8 0
Teji on Rs. 250	3 4 0
Mandi on Rs. 200	3 4 0
Monthly 21 Oct.	7 4 0
Rs. 5 Difference	1 12 0
Rs. 10 Difference	1 0 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 18.

C.P. 1 Fine	211/213
C.P. 2 Fine	208/210
Arvi Fine	206/208
Ellichpur Fine	206/208
Berar Fine	206/208
Khamgaon Fine	206/208
Mulkapur Fine	201/203
Khandesh Fine	200/202
Jalna/Sailu	201/203
Burwah Sanavad	204/206
Mathia	181/186
Broach	220/222
Dhollera	215/220
Punjab/American	215/220
Sindh-American	215/220
Cambodia	270/280
Compta	213/216
Westerns	215/220
Miraj	215/220
Jagadia Ankleshwar	248/250
Surat	250/252
Navsari	260/262

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	...	51
Central India	...	1,900
Barsi and Nagar	16	351
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	61
Berar	182	1,172
Central Provinces	23	278
Total Oomras	221	3,813
Dholera	...	84
N.-W. Provinces	...	21
Rajputana	...	302
Sind-Punjab	16	1,800
Broach	...	216
Coompta and Dharwar	519	1,773
Westerns-Northerns	...	1,458
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	104
American	252	895
Egyptian and African	1,717	5,076
Total	2,725	15,542

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 18.
1st Sept. to 10th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	752	3,159
Japan and China	2,061	12,522
Coast Ports	...	310
Up-country by Rail	...	4,193
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	7,601
Total	2,813	27,785

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	cwts.
Wheat	6,066
Linseed	4,118
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	157
Gingellyseed	478
Groundnuts	5,149
Castorseed	36
Rice	20,389
Myrabollams	10,907
Gram	1,487
Joowar	333
Maize	65
Bajree	1,509
Indian Sugar	6,357
	Tons.
Coal	2,878

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 18.

London Market.—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£38-17-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£39-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£43-15-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9.85 cwts
Non-Blue Eagle	9.75 cwts.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 40-10-0

Tone:—Firm.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

October	92 1/2d.
December	92 1/4d.
March	94 1/8d.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 18

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	264 3/4
Banks selling T T	262 3/4
Banks buying T T	260 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	577
Banks buying T T	587
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56 1/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	82 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	79 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
17th instant	5.06 1/8
Japan/London	
18th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London	
18th instant	7.42
Hongkong/London	
18th instant	1/2 7/8
Shanghai/London	
18th instant	1/2 9/32
London/Paris	
17th instant	76.91
London/Belgium	
17th instant	29.98 3/4
London/Switzerland	
17th instant	15.54 1/2
London/Berlin	
17th instant	12.59
London/Stockholm	
17th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
17th instant	5.06 7/16
London/Amsterdam	
17th instant	7.46 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.	
Gold 16th instant	£6-17-6½
Gold 17th instant	£6-17-4
Silver London Ready	
16th instant	19 1/2
17th instant	19 7/16
Silver London Forward	
16th instant	19 7/16
17th instant	19 7/16
Silver New York Ready.	
16th instant	45
17th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
16th instant	5/8 p.c.
17th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
16th instant	3/4 p.c.
17th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 16th September	1,183
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	12,817
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	11,850
Increase	967

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 17

Broach A/M 1937 opening 219 1/2; highest 220 1/2; lowest 219 1/2; closing 220

Oomra D/J opening 196 1/4; highest 197 3/4; lowest 196 1/4; closing 196 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 155 1/2; highest 156; lowest 155 3/4; closing 155 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 2 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 7

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 20

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 17

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb sellers	34
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan Feb sellers	34/3
Wheat South Australian Sept Oct sellers	39/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Sept 17

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept 17

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.06 7/16
Paris	76.91
Berlin	12.59
Madrid	nominal 55.00
Amsterdam	7.46 1/4
Brussels	29.98 3/4
Milan	64.43
Berne	15.54 1/2
Prague	122.50

LONDON RUBER.
London, Sept. 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-3/4 Sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 7

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 17.

September	dol. 1.15
December	dol. 1.13 1/2
May	dol. 1.13 3/8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

Yesterday London gold was steady with prices unchanged at £6-17-4. London-Paris Exchange was also unchanged at 76.91. Dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 5.06-3/32. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 19-7/16. Montreal market was quiet and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 12-9/32. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	34 0 6	48 6 6
Bhadarva delivery	34 0 6	48 7 0
" Tejimandi	0 3 0	0 7 0
Aso delivery	34 0 0	48 8 6
" Tejimandi	0 5 3	0 13 6

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept 17

Spot	19 7/16
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-17-4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 174; January 155 May 143 at Cross Rate 5.06 3/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 219/8 Liverpool May 6.36 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 219/8 New York May 11.99 Rs. 43 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.06 3/32

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 18

September	216.40—30
November	208.90—
December	207.60—
January	205.70—
March	203.90—10

Linseed And Wheat

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The local market was steady with a fairly good enquiry for wheat but Linseed was quiet.

Linseed Sept.	7 6 6
" May	7 8 0
Wheat Sept.	5 3 0
" Jan.	5 7 0
" May	5 1 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Power and Light	15
Electric Bond Common	21 1/2
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	81
United Light and Power	7
American Tel and Tel	174 1/4
Western Union Telg	88 1/2
Erie Rly	17
New York Central Rly	44
Northern Pacific Rly	27
Pennsylvania Rly	39
Southern Pacific Rly	43
Gen Amr Transportation	57
Bethelehem Steel	69
United States Steel	71
Anaconda Copper Mining	40 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	58 1/4
Chrysler	112
General Motors	66 1/2
Packard Motor	12
General Electric	45 3/4
Sperry Corp	22
Westinghouse Airbrake	42
St Oil of N J	62
Socony	13 1/2
National Dairy	27
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	41
Amr Car Foundry	46

Market steadier but dull. Coppers and Utilities strong. Brokers loans up 39 million dollars.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 17-9-36	1055000	997000
Receipts Yesterday 17-9-36	47000	43000
Exports to date 17-9-36	435000	416000
11-9-36	1538000	1457000
Stock at Ports		
Stock at Interior Towns 11-9-36	1338000	1274000
Stock at Liverpool 11-9-36	742000	475000
Visible Supply 11-9-36	3637000	3426000
Quantity in sight 11-9-36	1352000	1254000
Quantity out of sight 11-9-36	967000	949000

Yields On Securities

Securities	Earliest Redmn.	yield
(Taxable)		
2 3/4 p.c. 1948/52	101- 3	2.63
3 p.c. 1941	104- 8	2.10
3 p.c. 1951/54	103-15	2.67
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	99-10	3.51
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50	107-11	2.72
4 p.c. 1943	111- 9	2.31
4 p.c. 1960/70	115- 6	3.10
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	119-14	3.13
5 p.c. 1939/44	108-14	2.34
5 p.c. 1940/43	111-11	2.24
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40	107-12	2.30
(Taxfree)		
5 p.c. 1945/55	120-15	2.60

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 7 6
Shipments September	3 10 6
Shipment Oct-Dec.	3 11 6
Kesar	13 0 0
Saraya	13 0 0
Java Spot	3.45

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 17.

December	2.63 unchgd.
January	2.46+1.
May	2.47+1.
July	2.49+1.

SHARE BAZAR DISPLAYS STEADINESS

Short Covering After Easy Opening

BOMBAY, September 18.

Unfavourable European political advices resulted in an easy of opening of the local share bazar and prices registered moderate declines. At the decline Bears came out to cover their unprotected short interest and prices registered a steady improvement which was fully maintained and the market closed at about the highest level of the day.

There was no new development and to-day's covering is mainly influenced with a view to replace sales on strong markets when trading for the next settlement commences on the 25th inst.

On the whole the market displayed steady tone but there was utter absence of any fresh outside business. Most of the operations were confined among ring traders and were of a jobbing character.

Tata Steel shares were fairly steady. There was good enquiry cotton mill shares, Hydro Electric section was weak at the start but later on there was moderate improvement.

TEXTILE MILLS
BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	273 12
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	651 14
250 Bradbury	62 0
100 Century (nil)	118 12
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	215 0
100 Colaba (nil)	118 2
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
190 Finlay (nil)	112 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	188 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	35 12
100 Khatau	57 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs 8)	214 6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	513 12
100 Madhavji	6 0
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	600 0
250 Model	35 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85 10
200 New Great (nil)	121 14
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	35 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1800 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	63 2
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	165 0
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165 0
1000 Western	800 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112 4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33 10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1558 12
125 50 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	383 12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	132 0
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	138 0
5 Union (As. 4)	5 8
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34 2
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	125 10
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	476 14
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2080 0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 6)	346 4
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	252 8
100 Punjabs (Rs. 12)	25 0
100 Sahabad (Rs. 13-8)	467 8
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	136 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12).	13 8
15-75 New India (1-4)	43 12
200 Oriental (125)	5310 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186 14
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1652 8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	153 7
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 0
100 Karachi (4)	247 8
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (4-8+0-8)	189 6
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1603 12
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905 0
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 8
500 Tapty Valley (17/8)	775 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur (As. 6)	36 8
30 Tata Steel def (Rs. 7-8)	718 2
75 Tata Steel ord (Rs. 6)	184 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alvock (Rs. 5)	231 14
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10+2)	191 4
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	288 2
125 Bombay Burma	488 12
50 Bombay Burma Con (4)	166 14
8sh. B. B. Petrol (nil)	5 10
50 B Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	114 8
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	114 6
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550 0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	532 8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583 12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	18 9
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	80 8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	15 4
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 4
5 p.c. Central India	536 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	163 2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,620 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198 12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Sept 18

Century (117/8) 117 116 118
Bombay Dyeing (646/4) 642 651 650 652 651/4
Kohinoor (213/2) 212 215 214
Central India (211/14) 211 217 215
New Great (120) 118 120 121
Simplex (62/8) 62 63/2
Swadeshi (162/8) 160 165
Bundi (34/6) 33/14 34 33/12 34/2
I Cement (477/8) 472 471 475 473 477 476/14
Punjab (25) 24/14 25
Shahabad (472/8) 472 465 468 467
Andhra (1645) 1642 1640 1647 1646 1653
Tata Hydro (186/9) 185 188/2 189/6
Tata Power (1610) 1602 1597 1600 1595 1602 1600 1605 1603
Tram Ord (153/7) 153/7
T Steel Defd (176/4) 713 712 718 717 719 718
T Steel Ord (183/12) 183/8 183/4 184/4 184
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (166) 166/8
Bellapur (191/14) 190 191
B Steam (293/2) 291 288
B Burma (486/14) 485 487 488/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 18

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/3/0
3 per cent 1951/54 104
3 per cent 1941 104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/10/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12
4 per cent 1943 111/8
4 per cent 1960/70 115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/12

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/1
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132
6 per cent K P T 1953 132
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 113/12

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/9 and closed at Rs. 99/9/6 for settlement. Cash quotation is two annas higher.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 17

3 per cent	87 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/2

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Sept. 17.

Linseed, Laplata, Hull, C.I.F. £11-17-6 Sept. Sellers.
Linsed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. £13-15-0 Sept/Oct. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. £13-18-9 Sept. Oct. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. £12-16-3 Sept/Oct. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F. £12-12-6 Sept/Oct. Sellers.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN
London, Sept 17

	This week. £
Total Bullion	247,900,000
Public Deposit	14,800,000
(a) Other Deposits	140,800,000
Government Securities	81,600,000
(b) Other Securities	29,300,000
Notes and Coin	63,100,000
Notes in Circulation	444,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	40.51 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits include Bankers	102,200,000
(b) Other Securities include Discount and Advances	9,200,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept 17

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 1/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£117
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£102 1/2
National Bank of India	£45 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1936

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Tales Of Woe From Bihar Villages

PATNA'S HEALTH THREATENED

B. C. R. C. Feeds 2,500 Thrown On Streets In Capital

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA: Sept. 17.

Now that the flood-situation is becoming easier and people from villages in the interior are pouring in with harrowing tales of woe and misery. Places between Patna and Jehanabad has been surveyed and news from villages is most appalling.

There is a vast sheet of water spread on both sides of the railway line and villages have taken the shape of black spots. Men, women and children have taken shelter on tree and house tops and at elevated places.

Villages like Champar, Pathrahat, Thehian, Nima and Nadwa are all surrounded by water. All communication from these villages has been cut off. In one single village of Nadwa 107 houses have been severely damaged, most of these have been washed away and several others can be recognised only by their remains.

200 STARVING ON NADWA STATION.

About 200 persons were yet waiting on the Nadwa Station yesterday and they are all starving. Foodstuffs have been sent by the Bihar Central Relief Committee to these villages.

Further reports indicate alarming situation in villages, situated particularly on the banks of the Dardha river and among them mention may be made of villages of Kandsari, Sheikhpur, Jaintia, Beldarichak, Mirhajichak, etc. The condition of people of the said villages is pitiable having many houses collapsed. In the village of Kandsari alone no less than 50 houses have collapsed and most of the rest are standing in a dangerous condition of giving way. An important temple of this village constructed by the late Mr. Dwarka Prasad, a local zemindar, which stood on a very high level and has not been affected by any floods so far.

YEOMAN'S SERVICE OF STUDENTS.

Havoc created by floods may further be gauged by the fact that no less than 3,000 people are moving on the Patna streets in quest of food and shelter. Under the guidance of Prof. Bari of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, students of the B. N. College and some members of the Radical Muslim Party are rendering yeomen's service. About 2,500 people are fed on Wednesday.

CITY'S HEALTH THREATENED.

Serious danger to the health of Patna City is apprehended, because there has been general fouling of all available sources of water supply and also because of the nauseating and foul stench emanating from water-logged areas and from the nullas. The Municipal authorities are taking active steps to deal with the situation.

Telegrams received from North Behar show that river Gandak is rising furiously and threatening Chapra and Muzaffarpur districts. Bagmati in Muzaffarpur, it is reported is also furiously rising, and overflooding in Sitamarhi Sub-Division.

Messages from Champaran indicate that the District is being flooded and water is rising furiously. Train service beyond Bettiah was stopped.

This group-photograph of members of the South African Delegation, who landed in Bombay this very day eleven years ago, i.e. on 19th September, 1925, and leading Indian citizens, will be found interesting in view of the expected arrival this morning of the new delegation from South Africa. Photo shows (standing from left to right, second): Mr. Bajpai, Captain Pagett, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Rahimtullah Chinoy (President, Bombay Municipal Corporation), Mr. Thomas, Mr. Noormohamed Chinoy and Mr. Sultan Chinoy. (Sitting from left to right): Mr. A. C. Fordham, Mr. G. Reyburn, Mr. W. H. Rood, Mrs. Duncan, the Hon. Sir Mohamed Habibullah, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. F. W. Beyers (Leader of the delegation), the Hon. Mr. Patrick Duncan, Mr. M. Vermooten, the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. J. B. Hartshorne and Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Fagan's Dens In Bombay City

Miss Davis Expounds Immensity Of Problem Of Destitute Children

"The Children's Act has been in force for nearly nine years now. To-day we are beginning to know the immensity of the problem of the destitute children that need protection," declared Miss. M. K. Davis, speaking on the "Work under the Children's Act," at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Jamiat Shuban Al-Muslimeen, at the Jamiat's Hall, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, on Friday.

Mr. Qassim Ali Jairajbhoy presided.

FAGAN'S DENS IN CITY.

Miss Davis observed at the outset that she was glad that people were interested to know of the problem of the destitute child. Many persons were not only ignorant of the immensity of the problem, but they did not seem to be anxious to know what that problem was.

Miss Davis referred to the novel Oliver Twist of Charles Dickens, and said that she was sorry to observe that there were many places like the Fagan's den, in Bombay and many children, on account of their very defencelessness and helplessness, were brought to these dens and their conduct so moulded as to make them grow into adult criminals.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

To protect such children the Bombay Children's Act was passed in 1924, but it came into force only in 1927 as, until that time, no suitable machinery was devised for the working of the Act.

In 1925, the speaker continued, she felt the absence of the provisions of the Act, in her social work and, in one instance, she was prosecuted before a Bombay. Court on a kidnapping charge. She then made up her mind that the Act already passed should be brought into force and in 1927 through the public spirit of the citizens of Bombay, the Children's Aid Society was formed and the Act was brought into operation.

CHILDREN'S ACT.

Explaining the two chief purposes of the Act, the speaker said that first children were to be rescued from undesirable surroundings and it was in their interests that children should have a Home where they could be admitted at any hour of the day or night. For this purpose the Umarkhadi Children's Home was established. Then the children should be provided the right treatment.

The function of the Children's Aid Society and the Umerkhadi Children's Home was to provide suitable machinery for the operation of the Act.

A centrally situated Home where children could be brought at any time was found to be of great advantage. Special juvenile courts were constituted at Bombay, Bandra and Kurla. In Bombay the Magistrate visited the Children's Home and all information regarding each child was furnished by the workers employed by the Children's Aid Society. This was necessary so that the Magistrate would be in a position to understand the problem of each individual child, and recommend suitable treatment.

IMMENSITY OF PROBLEM.

During the nine years of existence of the Children's Home, as many as 7,622 children passed through the Home, which showed the immensity of the problem of destitute children. Out of these children nearly 58 per cent. were Hindus, 33 per cent were Muslims, and 9 per cent. were of other communities. The children were of all types and their problems were widely varied. There was for instance a 12-year old boy who was charged with the offence of murder, there was a 15-year old boy who attempted suicide by falling into sea at the Apollo Bunder and struggled with the policeman who went to his rescue. A 14-year old boy was a drug-trafficker and a 3-year old child was a victim of cruelty and was assaulted by her parent.

Majority of the children were destitute and one in three was a girl. The problem of the girl destitute was more complicated and the scope of a solution was extremely limited. For girls recently the Lady Brabourne Home was opened which was found of great use.

By the operation of the Children's Act much more was now known about the problem of the unprotected child in any big Indian City. Nine years of experience bore fruit and the needs of the child were becoming more widely known.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Miss Davis referred to the juvenile mental defective, the most unprotected child imaginable and said that there was not a single institution in India which could take care of the poorer children, though in Darjeeling and Bengal there were two institutions, where the mental defectives were taken care of, if money was paid by their guardians.

In the end Miss Davis urged that Muslims could help the Children's Aid Society by providing refuge to the grown-up Muslim boys in the orphanages. Muslims could also visit the Umarkhadi Home and make things brighter for the unfortunate children.

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, proposed a vote of thanks.

MAHATMA AND PRINCES

"Servant Of India" Withdraws Allegation And Expresses Regret

POONA, September 18.

Writing under the caption "Mahatma and Congress Policy", the Servant of India" in its latest issue says:

"In the course of an editorial in our issue of 23rd July we stated that we had good reason to believe that Mahatma Gandhi had given private assurances to Princes to the effect that he would not make any demands which would embarrass them. This statement was based upon the talk we had with a keyman in the States but he denied having made the statement or indeed ever having had a talk with us.

"In any case Mahatmaji writes to us that he did not give to Princes any kind of assurance to which we referred to in the editorial.

"In the circumstances we accept his statement and unreservedly withdraw our statement which, we genuinely regret".

Continuing the paper, however, says that circumstantial evidence is available that Gandhiji has followed a policy which did not in fact, make the Princes feel less at ease than if there were an explicit understanding. — United Press.

Rajan's Resignation Sequel

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 17.

The resignation of Mr. T. S. S. Rajan and Dr. Sastri having been accepted, the nomination in respect of candidates to fill those two seats in the I and II ward is fixed for the 24th inst., and the election will come off on the 9th October next.—United Press.

RAILWAY "AXE" FOR JHELUM WORKSHOPMEN

JHELUM, (By Mail).

It is learnt that about 60 employees of the Railway Bridge Workshop are shortly to be picked out for discharge from service.

A meeting of the Retrenchment Committee consisting of Mr. MacIntyre, Executive Engineer, Mr. Barridge, Executive Engineer, and Mr. M. D. Sheikh, Personal Officer, Headquarters Office, is to be held in this connection in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bridges, Jhelum.

It is understood that this time highly paid employees would be selected for retrenchment.

About 160 workmen, it will be recalled, were retrenched in July last.—A.P.

FRESH RESTRICTIONS OVER EXTERNEE

CONTAI, (By Mail).

Bhuteswar Paria, a Congress worker, who was externed from the district in 1934, has been served with a fresh notice from the District Magistrate in cancellation of his previous order, requiring him not to leave the area of the Union Committee of Contai without written permission of the Superintendent of Police, Midnapur.

He has further been ordered not to take part in politics and to obey curfew order.—A.P.

Hours Of Work Reduced

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The Madras Fort Trust have revised the bye-law relating to hours of work in the port, reducing them from twelve to ten hours.

The new bye-law has come into effect since 15th September.—United Press.

REVISION OF STATUTES

Provincial Experts To Confer At Simla On Sept. 23

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Conference convened by Mr. B. N. Rau, Special Officer for the revision of statutes with the Government of India, to consider the revision of the various statutes of the Provincial and Central Government, will meet at Simla on September 23, and will be attended by legal experts of all the provincial governments.

The Conference will probably last for four or five days. Mr. B. N. Rau who sails for England in the first week of October will submit the decisions of the Conference to the British Government, who will finally revise the statutes by an Order-in-Council. —United Press.

SOLDIERS COMPLAIN AGAINST VILLAGERS

Allegations Of Assault And Rioting

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Sept. 18.

According to (Hyderabad Sind). correspondent of a local paper, three soldiers lodged complaint with the police under Sec. 147 and 393 rioting and attempt to commit robbery. It appears the soldiers went out walking in a village behind the barracks and on the way it is reported pelted birds with stones, one which accidently hit a woman who raised an alarm and the villagers quickly collected on the scene. The soldiers assert the villagers collected and assaulted them. The villagers, however, contended the soldiers tried to assault the woman who cried out for help. The police are investigating but have not yet ascertained whether the soldiers involved were European or Indian.

PERIYAR WATERS DISPUTE

Award Of Arbitrators In October

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 15.

The sittings of the Arbitration Tribunal over the dispute between the Travancore and Madras Governments over the use of the waters of the Periyar river for generation of electric power, have concluded at Madras, but it is understood that the award of the arbitrators will be made only after the return of Sir David Devadoss, one of the arbitrators from Simla, in the latter half of October, after the session of the Council of State. Sir David Devadoss was the nominee of the Madras Government on the Tribunal, the nominee of the Travancore Government being Dewan V. S. Subramanya Iyer, retired Dewan of Travancore.

The Tribunal sat for ten days, hearing Counsel for the respective Governments. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar represented the Travancore Government, and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, the Madras Government.

The question in dispute was whether the lease given by the Travancore Government to Madras regarding the utilisation of Periyar waters covers its use for hydro-electric purposes.—A.P.

The death has occurred of Amolakh Rishiji, a Jain saint at Dhulia due to ear trouble at the age of 63. The saint belonged to the Rishiji order and was the head of a group of hundred Sadhus and Sadhvis.

Deficiency In Madras Voters' Figures

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Enquiries show that, the Government will not be in a position to know, until the publication of the final rolls, how far the deficiency in respect of the enrolment of the names of voters for the Madras Legislative Assembly, noticed in the several districts, will be made up.

It may be remembered the deficiency of the number of voters for the Provincial Assembly of about ten lakhs in the figure estimated by Parliament, formed the subject matter of interpellation at the Legislative Assembly a few days back.—United Press.

Col. Russell At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Sept. 18.

Col. Russell Public Health Commissioner Government of India, who arrived here yesterday evening from Quetta visits the Airport this afternoon in connection with the arrangements being made for the accommodation of Airport Health Officer and also Quantine.

Col. Russell leaves this evening by Lahore Mail for Simla. He is interviewing the Governor to-day.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

I BEEN TAKIN' PICTURES OF TALL GUYS AN' SHORT GUYS TILL I'M DIZZY--AN' SO HAVE TEN OTHER DETECTIVES— WADE MUST BE--- AH, LOOK WHAT'S COMING!
GOSH, THEY LOOK FAMILIAR --HERE GOES!
LYMAN ANDERSON
CLICK!
HERE Y' ARE, GENTLEMEN--MAIL TH' RECEIPT IN AN' GET YOUR PHOTO!
8-21
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